Appendix IV.

***Vide* Answer to Question No. 91.**

Confidential.
No. J. 5651.

CIRCULAR.

All Heads of Departments are hereby informed that, consistently with efficiency, qualification, etc., special consideration should be shown, in the matter of appointments, to the members of communities, such as Ezhavas, Mahomedans, etc., which are backward in education.

(By order),
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Under Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 22nd July 1915.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—(*contd.*)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: We will now proceed with the demands for grants.

DEMAND II—EDUCATION—Rs. 35·50 LAKHS.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, under Demand II—Education, I move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 35·50 lakhs.

20 A. EDUCATION – CONTROLLING AGENCIES.—1 DIRECTION.

Motions 40 to 42.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

40. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,297 under establishment by Rs. 240.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

41. To omit the allotment of Rs. 765 for one Overseer.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

42. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,790 for establishment by Rs. 100.

Motion 43.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

43. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,600, for travelling allowances by Rs. 400.

ഫ ഫ ൦ ഫ-ൽ ഫ,൬൦൦ രൂപാ മാത്രമേ ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ ചിലവു ണ്ടാകാൻ ഇടയുള്ളൂ എന്നു ബഡ്ജറു കൊണ്ടു കാണുന്നു. ആ സ്ഥിതിക്കു് ഇക്കൊല്ലം ഫ,൩൦൦ രൂപാ ഇതിലേക്കായി നിയോഗിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതെന്തിനാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. അതു കൊണ്ടു ൮൦൦ രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

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MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, the sum of Rs. 1,600 provided for travelling allowance in the budget is made up of three items, *viz.*,

(i) Rs. 1,000 for travelling allowance to the Director;
(ii) Rs. 200 for members of the office establishment; and
(iii) Rs. 400 for the Overseer of the Director's office.

As Mr. C. P. Tarakan pointed out, it is true that the whole of this amount was not spent in 1100. The actual amount spent in 1100 was only Rs. 833. That was because the Director did not go on tour sufficiently. In the coming year, I do not anticipate that there will be any part of this sum of Rs. 1,600 left unspent. With regard to the necessity for the Director to go out on tour, there will not be any two opinions, because I find that in the budget discussion of 1099, Mr. Stephenson was taken to task by the members of this Council for not going out on tour. I trust that this explanation will satisfy Mr. Tarakan and that he will withdraw the motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Are you satisfied with the explanation of the Director, Mr. Tarakan?

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): ഫണ്ടിൽ വന്ന തുക ചിലവുണ്ടായതായിട്ടാണ കാണുന്നതു. ഇക്കൊല്ലത്തിൽ മിസ്റ്റർ. സ്റ്റീഫൻസൻ വളരെ കുറച്ചാണ് സഞ്ചരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന് അഡ്മിനിസ്ട്രേഷൻ റിപ്പോർട്ടു കൊണ്ടു കാണുന്നു. ഫണ്ടിൽ ഉണ്ടായ തുക മാത്രമേ ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ ചിലവായിട്ടുള്ളു. അതു സഞ്ചരിച്ചിന്റെ കുറവു കൊണ്ടാണെന്നു ഡയറക്ടർ അകർക്കം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അതിനാൽ ഈ സംഖ്യ കുറക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He says that he expects to tour next year. Do you press your motion?

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): I press my motion.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): There was a provision in the budget for 1100 of Rs. 1,200, but owing to the fact that Mr. Stephenson did not go on tour in the earlier part of the year, it had to be revised.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): Was it revised in 1101 also?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

I may assure Mr. Tarakan that in the next year the whole of this amount will be spent. As a matter of fact, the sum of Rs. 400 allotted for the Overseer is spent every year. It is only that part of the allotment which relates to the Director that remains unspent. For my part, I may assure Mr. Tarakan that I shall not leave much of this amount unexpended in the coming year. (*Laughter.*)

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): In the light of the explanation given by Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar I withdraw the motion.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Does the House permit Mr. Tarakan to withdraw the motion?

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Motion 44.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I beg to make the following motion:—

44 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,492 for Direction by Rs. 100.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, may I make a request? The speeches of some of the members not being quite audible, I should like to have your permission for occupying a seat in the front row.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Yes, you may do so.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): The expenditure incurred on account of education is increasing year after year and this fact was given expression to by the Financial Secretary, last year, in his financial statement. This year, the estimated expenditure seems to be two and a half lakhs of rupees more than what was estimated for last year. It was also stated last year that a general revision of the educational policy will be effected before any further capital investment is made in the matter of education.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You are not moving for a reduction from the total allotment under education.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): These are only my introductory remarks.

Since the total expenditure on education is increasing, year by year, it is necessary to consider the various items carefully. The expenditure now incurred on account of primary and secondary education cannot in any way be reduced. On the other hand, it may be that the expenditure will have to be increased. The other items which we can therefore consider are those for collegiate education, controlling agencies and direction.

Now, coming to the present motion, I may say that the expenditure incurred on account of direction may be reduced considerably. Last year, there was a motion regarding the abolition of the post of the Director of Public Instruction. It was then stated by the then Director of Public Instruction that the report of the Devolution Officer was being awaited and that in the light of his report the matter of decentralising the powers of the Director would be considered. I do not know how far this matter has progressed. Anyhow, I may say that, unlike other departments, so much of centralisation as now exists is not required. The work of education has to be done by the persons immediately concerned. We have to measure the benefits of education by the actual results produced on the pupils themselves. The pupils do not derive much benefit out of the money spent on controlling agencies. Since there is not much need for rigid centralisation, I suggest that the expenditure on Direction may be reduced.

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[Mr. K. I. Joseph.]

I do not think that it is necessary to have such a high paid officer as the Director of Public Instruction. The two things that come under the head 'Direction' are the inspection work and the purely administrative or departmental work. This latter work, as I suggested in the course of the general discussion, may be entrusted to an ordinary Secretary. As regards the inspection work—

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): May I ask the member from what grade of officers he would recruit the Secretary? Is it from the Education Department or from the Huzur Secretariat?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): From the Education Department.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): May I know from the member from what grade of officers he would suggest that the Secretary should be recruited?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I may say that the Secretary is to be of the grade of officers getting from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per mensem.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): May I know from the member whether he would recruit the Secretary from the Headmasters' grade?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I do not object to that. For purely administrative and departmental matters, such a Secretary may be appointed.

As regards inspection, a Chief Inspector will be sufficient to take up the work of inspection that is now being attended to by the Director of Public Instruction. It is not necessary that there should be such a high-paid officer as the Director of Public Instruction for inspection work. As a matter of fact, Headmasters are doing most of the supervision work in schools. If Headmasters of second grade schools and middle schools are selected on the principle of efficiency, I do not think there will be any need for a large staff of Inspectors even. I urge these points for the consideration of the House to see whether the expenditure now being incurred on education could not be reduced without any sacrifice of efficiency.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, a motion like this might be brought forward for two reasons, either for increasing efficiency without adding to the cost or for decreasing the cost without decreasing efficiency. Apparently, it is the latter of these two objects which Mr. K. I. Joseph has in view. But we have to consider whether, in the first place, there will be any decrease in the cost and secondly, even if there be any slight decrease in the cost, whether it is not likely to result in a decrease of efficiency. As Mr. K. I. Joseph has stated in his speech, an identical motion was debated in this Council

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last year and I find that, among the non-official members themselves, there were then differences of opinion in the matter and that eventually the motion was withdrawn.

Now, we had a system of the kind—

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know from the member upon what understanding the motion was withdrawn?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I know only that the motion was withdrawn. I do not know whether there was any understanding between the Government and the non-official members. As far as I am aware, there was no sort of agreement or understanding.

Well, we had a system—

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether it was not said last year that the Government were awaiting the report of the Devolution Officer and that they would consider the matter in the light of that report.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It was not because the report of the Devolution Officer was awaited that the motion was withdrawn. I read through the whole of the proceedings of the Council relating to the last Budget Session, but did not find anything to support Mr. Joseph's statement.

We had a system several years ago, similar to the one now advocated by Mr. Joseph. But it was found to be unsatisfactory and that was the reason why the Directorship was created. The Director has several functions to discharge and no other officer will be able to discharge them equally well. These functions are, in the first place, to control and supervise all the subordinate officers of the department including the three principal inspecting officers and the Principals of the Colleges and to correspond with the Principals of the several private colleges and the University. I do not think it is possible for a Secretary in the Huzur Office forming part of the administrative machinery of the Government to discharge these functions as efficiently as the Director.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know from the Director whether he is aware that there was a time when the whole thing was controlled by a Secretary?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know from the member whether he is aware of the fact that there is a Secretary for Education to His Majesty the King-Emperor who looks after the management of educational matters.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am not familiar with the state of things prevailing in England. I know that there is a Secretary for Education there, but whether there is not also some permanent official to advise the Secretary on all educational matters, I do not know.

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MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Is the member aware that there is a Board of Education in England?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): There is a Board of Education in England.

RAO BAHADUR K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR (*Principal, College of Arts*): May I know from the Director whether he is aware that there has been a Cabinet Minister for Education in England since the War?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): There has been. I believe a Cabinet Ministership for Education was created during the war.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): May I ask whether it is the Secretary or the Dewan that will control the department if Mr. Joseph's suggestion is adopted?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Of course, the Dewan will control the department and not the Secretary.

I was going to say that the Secretary will not be able to exercise any kind of effective control over the officers of the department. For, what can a Secretary do? He can only write minutes for submission to the Dewan. So, it will come to this: the head of the administration will have to look after the administrative part of the work of the Director.

Again, as the Secretary will always remain at head-quarters and will never go out on tour, it will not be possible for him to acquire first-hand information about the actual working of the different kinds of institutions in the department. As a result, his knowledge of the department, even if he had any before his appointment, will get out of date. It does not appear to me that a person in that position will be able to exercise any kind of supervision whatever, except it be a purely nominal one, over the inspecting officers and the Principals of colleges.

[The President arrived at this stage and took the Chair.]

Thus, in both these respects, namely, those of control and supervision over the subordinate officers of the department, the arrangement proposed by Mr. Joseph will be less efficient than the present arrangement.

The next point that I have to mention is that the Director of Public Instruction has to co-ordinate the activities of the several branches of the department, a function which the Secretary will not be able to do to anything like the same extent.

Lastly, the Director of Public Instruction has to advise the Government on all educational questions that come up for consideration. The Secretary may offer advice in confidential minutes submitted to the Dewan, but offering confidential advice in confidential minutes is one thing and offering formal advice from outside the Huzur Office is quite a different thing.

On the whole, I am of opinion that even the administrative part of the work of the Director of Public Instruction will be very badly

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managed under the proposed arrangement. As for the advisory part of it, it does not seem to me that the Secretary for education will be able to do it half so well as it is done at present.

Next, let us consider some of the other grounds given by the mover in support of his proposal. Let us see whether there is any actual economy and, if so, what that economy is likely to be. What will be the sum of money saved if we accept Mr. Joseph's proposal? Mr. Joseph suggested for the Secretary a salary scale ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. If that be the case, the Secretray will have to be recruited either from the ranks of Headmasters or from the Huzur Secretariat. In the latter case, he will have no first-hand knowledge of the educational institutions in the State.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum cum Neduvangad*): Who is the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore? Is he a teacher?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): He is a Civil Service officer recruited by open competition.

RAO BAHADUR K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR (*Principal, College of Arts*): May I ask Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar whether in Mysore the Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University is not also the Educational Advisor to the Government?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The Vice-Chancellor is, I believe, an officer of the Education Department.

RAO BAHADUR K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR (*Principal, College of Arts*): He is Educational Advisor.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It was urged against the present arrangement that the Director was recruited from the Principals of colleges and that although the Principals might have some administrative experience as heads of colleges, yet, not having been in touch with the activities of the branches of the department, it would take a considerable time for them to acquaint themselves with those activities and thus make themselves fit for the purpose of offering advice to the Government on all educational questions. As regards this criticism, I have to point out that it is not possible to get an educational expert ready-made; you can only take him from any one branch of the department and from whatever branch he may be selected, he will necessarily take some time to acquire knowledge of the working of the branches of the department other than the one from which he was taken.

Mr. K. I. Joseph stated that he would select the Secretary for Education from among the Headmasters of high schools. But I would ask him in all seriousness whether he expects the same amount of efficiency from a Secretary so recruited as from a Principal promoted as Director. I would remind him that a pass B. A. of average ability can become a Headmaster in course of time, whereas only men of very high academic distinction can aspire to become Principals of Colleges. This being the case, I would ask Mr. Joseph to consider whether a

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[Mr. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar.]

Secretary recruited in the manner suggested by him will be as competent to advise the Government on educational matters as a Director who has previously been a Principal.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Will Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar give one or two instances where an average Headmaster will not be able to cope with the work?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): There is a great deal of difference between the mental capacity of an average Professor or Principal and that of an Headmaster.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I should like to know instances where an average Headmaster will not be sufficient to cope with departmental matters.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): That is my opinion. I am not going to discuss the merits of particular individuals.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): What is the work of the Director?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Administration, co-ordination, and offering advice to the Government.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): These are all general statements. I want to know whether he can quote particular pieces of work which an average Headmaster will not be able to attend to.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I admit that the Director is burdened with a good deal of routine work at present. The proposals of the Devolution Officer have gone up to the Government and I, for one, wish that they would pass orders on them at an early date. As matters now stand, the Director finds his work too much for him. Mr. Stephenson once told me that when he came out to India, he did not expect that he would have to lead in this country the kind of dog's life he was leading. Whenever I went to see him in his bungalow, I found him surrounded by files; and from the four months' experience that I now have, I can fully bear out Mr. Stephenson's description of the nature of the Director's work. Unquestionably, the Director needs some relief from the vast mass of routine work that he has to do at present. But even if the utmost possible devolution is effected, there will still be a large residue of work which will be sufficient to engage the full energies of a Director.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I ask the member whether there is not the Personal Assistant?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Yes, there is a Personal Assistant, but his hands are also full. Although it is not yet one year since the present incumbent was appointed to the post, he has applied for privilege leave in order to take rest. The work in the Director's office is very heavy. One has ordinarily to work from 11 in the morning to 6 in the evening and sometimes till 7 and 8

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MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Could not such sort of work be entrusted to subordinate officers ?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : Yes, a large part of the work can be devolved on subordinate officers. In fact, it was to make proposals for attaining this object that the Devolution Officer was appointed. But as I have already stated, even if his proposals are carried out, there will still remain a very large amount of work for the Director to do, the only difference being that the work he will then have to do will be of a more responsible character than the bulk of what he is now doing.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Could not this responsible portion of the work be distributed between a Secretary for education and the Chief Inspector ?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : If part of the work is entrusted to the Secretary for Education, there will be centralization in the Huzur Secretariat. The member is for decentralization, not for centralization. Transferring work from the Director to the Educational Secretary will not be decentralization but centralization in the highest quarter.

Again, I have to point out that in addition to his other duties, the Director acts as commissioner for Government examinations. There are several examinations conducted by him ; the English School Leaving, the Vernacular School Leaving, the Vernacular Higher, three Teachers' Certificate Examinations, two music examinations, two sewing examinations and four examinations connected with the Sanskrit College. He has thus got to conduct 14 examinations and the total number of candidates that appeared for these examinations in the current year was 11,000. There is an Examination Section in the Director's office with a permanent staff of clerks which is augmented for a short time before and some time after the examinations, by a specially engaged staff. Some responsible officer has to be entrusted with the supervision of this section. The tabulation of marks should be done with scrupulous care and the officer entrusted with its supervision must be above suspicion. Does the member want to entrust this work also to the Education Secretary ?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : I do not find any objection to that.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : I say that a Special Officer will have to be appointed for this work and paid for it. If the member wants an officer who will be above suspicion—and he wants such an officer for the work—the officer will have to be paid sufficiently. But Mr. Joseph may not be willing to pay him anything more than Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. It will thus become necessary to create two new posts on Rs. 300 to Rs. 400, *viz.*, those of the Education Secretary and the Special Officer for Examinations. The creation of those two posts will involve an additional expenditure of between Rs. 600 and Rs. 800 per mensem. The saving that could therefore be effected by the abolition of the Director's post will be between Rs. 400 and Rs. 600

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[Mr. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar.]

per mensem. Will not this paltry saving be more than swallowed up by the additional expenditure it may indirectly lead to? Does Mr. Joseph think that schemes emanating from Inspectors of schools and Principals of colleges will receive the same amount of scrutiny at the hands of the Education Secretary as they now do at the hands of the Director? I, for my part, have no hesitation in answering this question with an emphatic negative. If this be so, the result will be that new schemes will be accepted without full and mature deliberation and as a consequence, the additional expenditure that the Government are likely to be burdened with may far exceed the amount which Mr. Joseph hopes to save by his proposal.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Are the schemes suggested by the principals and inspectors not well-considered schemes?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): They may be well-considered or they may be ill-considered. There is one weakness of human nature which afflicts heads of offices equally with other persons and that is that the head of an office, when asking for additional staff, is likely to ask for a larger number of additional hands than he really needs and when submitting a new scheme, he is likely to make it costlier than it need be. This being the case, is it not essential that there should be a responsible officer whose duty it will be to see that such proposals are not passed without adequate scrutiny?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): If I were in his place, I would not be doing so.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): As I was saying before, the Educational Secretary will not be able effectively to scrutinise new schemes that may be placed before the Government for consideration and hence not only will the proposed arrangement be less efficient than the existing one, but it will eventually turn out to be more costly. For these reasons, I have to offer an uncompromising opposition to Mr. Joseph's motion.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Mr. Joseph suggested that the post of the Director of Public Instruction should be abolished and that the duties now discharged by him should be entrusted mainly to a Secretary to the Dewan in the Huzur Cutcherry.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I did not say so. I said that they might be divided between a Secretary and an Inspector.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): I gathered that the implications of Mr. Joseph's speech are that a considerable portion of the duties and powers now exercised by the Director should be discharged by a Secretary to the Dewan or a Secretary to Government. Mr. Joseph may correct me or say what he has to say in his reply. He can as well suggest that the Chief Engineer's post should be abolished and that competent men should be appointed as Executive

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Engineers and that the work now done by the Chief Engineer should be divided between the Executive Engineers and a P. W. D. Secretary to the Dewan. He may go still further and say that the Darbar Physician's post might be abolished and competent persons might be appointed in the District Hospitals and that the duties of the the Darbar Physician might be distributed between a Medical Secretary to the Dewan and the several surgeons. Similarly, he might go on to the Land Revenue Commissioner and the Excise Commissioner and all the various heads of departments. It is undoubtedly a very novel and attractive plan. I suppose in the old primitive days of administration it may be the Sovereign or the Chief Minister who attended to all the duties of Government. In the early days of British administration in what was known as Non-regulation Provinces, all duties, executive, civil, criminal, etc., were discharged by the same officer. As the Government became more and more organised and the activities of the Government began to grow, it became impossible for one officer to attend to all these duties. In Travancore, Mr. Joseph may not be aware of the trial given to the system that he is advocating. There was a time when Dr. Mitchell was Principal of the college and Secretary to the Dewan. If anybody would take the trouble of looking into the old files, he will find that the amount of work that had to be discharged at that time was very small. But the growth, during recent years, will be simply staggering. The system was tried and found wanting and abolished. A second time it was revived during the time of Mr. Aiyappan Pillai. It was again abolished. And a committee known as Hodgson's Committee, in which I had the honour to be a member, went into the whole question and recommended the present arrangement. Ever since then, the work has been going on pretty satisfactorily. The complexities of the department had grown very much and nobody would suggest now that the responsible post of the Director of Public Instruction should be abolished and that this work be discharged by a Secretary—which practically means the Dewan. Even now the work is in the hands of the Dewan and as his trusted advisor, the Director is discharging the function. If he acts through a Secretary instead of through the Director of Public Instruction, there will be various difficulties. There are the difficulties pointed out by Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar. A person drawing Rs. 300 or 400 may have to sit in judgment over the Principals of colleges and Professors and Inspectors. In fact, it is very difficult to take the proposition seriously into consideration. There is no necessity for going to England, Mysore and other places for comparison. We do not want to know the system there. There is no necessity to show off one's knowledge of those things. If you study the arrangements there, there is absolutely no support for the motion that is put forward before us by Mr. Joseph. I think it will be a very retrograde step. Everyone who knows anything of the department will tell us that there is no necessity for changing the present system. It is a different thing if there is an incompetent, unscrupulous head presiding over the department. But the present arrangement is very satisfactory. Mr. Hodgson in the previous Council was once telling the House that Dr. Mitchell

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[Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappillai.]

went away on account of the heavy work and Dr. Bishop died in harness. I think Mr. Stephenson and Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar also testify to the same effect. No doubt, the Director can take all the papers presented by the clerks and initial them and sit with folded hands and talk to all those that go to see him and show that he is a very efficient officer. As Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Stephenson have said, the amount of work is simply beyond the capacity of a single man and it is high time that a devolution is made. I therefore oppose the cut.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Sir, it is not at all desirable that the present arrangement should be changed for one similar to that which was proposed by Mr. Joseph. As I had occasion to observe in the last budget discussion, my position is not that a Director of Public Instruction is not necessary, but that we should really have a Director of Public Instruction, who actually does the functions of a Director of Public Instruction. As Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar has now suggested, a vast proportion of the time of the Director of Public Instruction is devoted to all sorts of routine work which might be done by an officer of a lower rank. It might be asked if any question of important educational policy was dealt with by the Director of Public Instruction after the time of Dr. Mitchell. They were tinkering with the *Education Code* that was introduced by Dr. Mitchell, making a change here and a change there. That such a highly paid officer should have been at the head of the department and that questions of educational policy that ought to have been dealt with in keeping with the progress of the times have not been considered by him is a great loss to the taxpayer. When I had occasion to talk to the Director, on this subject, he used to say that his hands were so full and that he was burdened with other kinds of work that he had no time to devote to more important work. I do not know what the report of the Devolution Officer is, and how far he has recommended decentralisation. There are various ways of decentralisation. Last time I mentioned one instance. If a pupil wants to change his optional subject from history to geography, the Headmaster has to get a statement on this point and send it to the Inspector who sends it to the Director who is the only officer competent to sanction it.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Will there be any harm if the Inspector himself does it?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): What I say is that the Headmaster himself should be competent to do it. Looking after, as he does, the intellectual and moral welfare of the pupils, he will be the most competent man to say whether a pupil may change his optional subject or not. I am sure that such small things ought not to form part of the work of the Director of Public Instruction. I can give a number of other instances like this. I am sure if a non-official committee is allowed to go into the routine work that is going on in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and other offices, there would be many such points to be noted. So I would press my point, that the Director of Public

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Instruction should be relieved as much as possible of such work so that he may devote his time to questions of educational policy.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, so far as I can follow the trend of the argument of Mr. Joseph, what he meant was that there must be some radical change in the whole system and hence he suggested the direction of educational control be overhauled to start with. I know that such eminent people as Mr. Mammen Mappillai and Mr. Thomas will advocate the preservation of the existing system. We have to remember at the same time that they are creatures of the present system. Mr. Mammen Mappillai and Mr. C. P. Thomas were Headmasters and they cannot so easily come out of the groove through which they have moved. I noticed the fervour with which they championed a lost cause and they will not admit that the present system requires a thorough overhauling. When we think of reforming the system, we must consider it on all fours, *viz.*, in regard to the method of education, the medium of education, the subject of education and also the control of eduction. Mr. Joseph, I thought, was only suggesting this in connection with the last, the control of education. My own fear is that our educational system is too much departmentalised. If we go to more advanced countries than ours, we shall find that education is not subject to such departmental control. You may as well departmentalise religion. The greatest universities in the world, Oxford and Cambridge, have nothing to do with education departments except that they have to submit an annual statement of expenditure for a grant which is sanctioned by the Government. The Government must have absolutely nothing to do with education. We want to bring to bear upon education fresh minds, fresh ideas and fresh outlooks which certainly cannot be produced by the Government. Again, education stands for progress while the Government stands for *status quo*.

Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar tried to make a very strong case in his favour by saying that the Director is now over-worked. Indeed so. The Director does everything but the function of direction. Under the present conditions, the function of the Director of Public Instruction appears to be not what it ought to be. He is just doing the duties of an office head clerk. He has to engage all his time in routine matters and matters connected with the details of the administration of the department. I am afraid that he is engaging all his time and energy to the ministerial part of direction and not to the executive part of it. Again, I wish to say a word in regard to the recruitment of the Director from the college Professors. Unless we are prepared to apply the Darwinian theory in the Education Department also, we cannot believe how one who has been passing from the Headmaster's place to the Inspector's place and from the Inspector's to the Professor's, from a Professor's to a Principal's and from the Principal's to the Director's place, would have become wiser than the Headmaster himself. My own fear is that by the time he reaches the topmost ladder, he will have gathered a good deal of foreign matter so much so that his brain will not function properly. It is therefore that I say that in matters like this we want fresh brains, fresh ideas, and fresh men.

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[Mr. A. K. Pillai.]

Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar was saying that men of mature ideas are necessary for supervision and control. But let us examine how far this was realised in practice. Dr. Mitchell was the Director of Public Instruction. He was just the Principal of the college. Of course, in his case, he could boast of some previous administrative experience, because, for a time he acted as Secretary to Government in the Education Department. Dr. Bishop succeeded him. He was a Professor of Chemistry, then made Principal, and just by virtue of his having been the Principal, he became the Director of Public Instruction, not because he had any particular qualification as an educational expert. Then we had Mr. Hodgson, a man of literature, and he too was taken for the Director's place. Then Mr. Stephenson who was teaching Physics became the Principal of the college and also subsequently Director of Public Instruction. Now we have Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar and we may perhaps next have some History man as the Director of Public Instruction. It only shows that we are not having educational experts, but we are having specialists in one particular branch of instruction. Suppose our College is affiliated in Engineering course, then we are bound to have an Engineering Professor. Then by virtue of his seniority he would also become the Principal of the college and consequently he too will become the Director of Public Instruction.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Will the member be able to suggest any person who has no teaching experience as the College Professor but will be able to discharge the various sides and activities of the Director of Public Instruction?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): In this State, we are least concerned with collegiate education. The collegiate education is controlled by a foreign university. But we are concerned here with the education that is controlled by the State. So far as that is concerned, the Directors of Education have very little experience except as students. If one is satisfied with that kind of experience, then he might argue, the case on that point. Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar was saying that Mr. Stephenson came out to India with the idea that he would have better time but instead of that he got disappointed with heavy work. That is, he was only doing the duties of a head clerk. We cannot find time to discuss a large question like this and as Mr. Joseph pointed out we are only feeling our way. The House must know that Mr. Joseph was not attempting to give a fully discussed scheme. You cannot criticise it because that scheme is defective here and there. Mr. Joseph has just felt his way towards the solution of the problem and direction is one of the aspects of education. I hope I shall be able to say something more about this when my turn comes.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): I rise to oppose the motion brought up by Mr. Joseph. If I understand Mr. A. K. Pillai well, he was condemning the appointment of a Director. He depicted the Director as a person who becomes first a teacher, then a

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Headmaster, then an Inspector, then a Professor, then a Principal and and finally the Director. He said that such persons cannot be fit to hold the Director's place. From that I was led to think—that the evolutionary—

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): He is arguing on a wrong presumption. I never said that the evolutionary system is wrong. But in the recruitment of experts, it is essentially a process of selection and not evolution.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): That this system is defective was the argument advanced by Mr. A. K. Pillai. If the Director is a person who is evolved out of a teacher and if my friend has no objection, let him remain there. However, from his arguments I was led to think that he was suggesting the appointment of a fresh man to the Directorship. But subsequently, I found him condemning the Principal becoming the Director. Finally, I understand that the mover of the motion Mr. K. I. Joseph was groping in the dark and in his attempt to find out something he wanted to knock down the Director. That I submit is not a proposal for adoption by this House. Instead of groping in the dark, he must come prepared with a suggestion and he must be convinced of the suggestion.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Is the member basing his statements on what I said or on what Mr. A. K. Pillai said?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): I think I am plain enough. He must be convinced of the reasonableness of the scheme he is bringing forward. The proposal put forward by Mr. Joseph is in itself so ridiculous that I do not think that, for maintaining the system now in existence, so much argument as has been put forward by Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar is necessary. Mr. Joseph says that a Secretary from the Huzur Office could very well control education; if he is so enamoured of that name—

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I said that the work of the Director of Public Instruction may be divided into two classes, one portion resting with the Inspector and the other with the Secretary who would deal purely on departmental and administrative matters. I am sorry my friend is unable to understand what I said.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): There is already one Secretary in the Huzur Cutcherry who is dealing with files on educational matters and who is responsible for the working of such matters. So far as ministerial work is concerned, the present Secretary for Education is doing that. According to my friend's suggestion, I think supervision and control has to be directed by somebody else. My friend says that inspection work should be done by an Inspector and administrative and other routine matters by the Secretary in charge of the Education Department. There are so many Inspectors in the State and I do not know which Inspector my friend means.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Are there not a Chief Inspector for Vernacular Schools and another for English Schools

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MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Then that makes two Inspectors. And there is also an Inspectress of Girls' schools who is directly responsible to the Director. So, if the present Director's post is abolished, there will be three heads of departments for Education. They will be controlled according to the version of Mr. Joseph—to my impression—by a Secretary in the Huzur Office at the direction of the Dewan. This arrangement will again lead to difficulties because, as suggested by Mr. Mammen Mappillai, all the State departments will have to be centralised. We have passed that stage. I may say that decentralisation is a policy of recent introduction whereas centralisation was a thing of the past. I don't think there is very much to argue in this matter. Therefore I think nobody can support the proposal of Mr. Joseph.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): The motion moved by Mr. K. I. Joseph is to discuss the present system of direction with a view to reduce expenditure. There is the question of administrative efficiency. As Mr. A. K. Pillai suggested, after having revolutionised the system of education altogether, the question is what should be the method of controlling that system. Granting the incompleteness of the instruction at present imparted and the machinery at present adopted for regulating that system, what should be the nature of the controlling agency is the point at issue. Another question advanced by Mr. Joseph was about the work done at present by the Director of Public Instruction. He is of opinion that the Director's duties must be divided between a Chief Inspector and a Secretary. If an opinion on that point is desired I think I may require more time. Some investigation before we proceed to criticise the actual working of the Director's office is also necessary. The proper course will be to appoint a committee to investigate that question. As Mr. Mammen Mappillai said, the system advocated is not a new one. It was once tried and found wanting. But whether Mr. Joseph's suggestion will serve to reduce expenditure or not is a new point yet to be seen. If Mr. Joseph says that the present Director's post is a white elephant, I think we will have two white elephants, one in the Secretary and the other in the Chief Inspector. So, in the matter of expenditure, the proposed arrangement will only increase, rather than reduce, it.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Is the member aware that there are two other Inspectors, one in charge of Vernacular schools and another in charge of Girls' schools?

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): I am aware of that. What I say is, it is enough if there be one Inspector and under him two Assistant Inspectors also. Call the Inspector by whatever name you want. In view of all these difficulties, I oppose the motion.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I am glad to find that there is at least one sincere soul to support my motion. As regards the explanation that has been offered by Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar regarding the question of efficiency and economy, I have already stated that economy could be effected by abolishing the place of the Director

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and establishing the post of a Secretary to look after administrative affairs. The Chief Inspector can supervise and control the department. I think some money could be saved by such an arrangement. I even now believe that this arrangement will not affect the question of efficiency. If I am to explain my position clearly, I may say that the present supervision and control may very well be entrusted with a Chief Inspector and purely administrative matters alone be left in the hands of the Secretary.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Will such an Inspector have control over Vernacular institutions?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I shall explain that in another motion that has been sent up by me. I am of opinion that both the Vernacular and English Schools may be amalgamated. When that motion comes up before the House, I shall deal at length on the subject. So what I say is that the control may be entrusted to a Chief Inspector.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Is there any objection in calling the Chief Inspector, Director?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I have no objection.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): May I know whether the member will be satisfied if the name of the Director is changed into Chief Inspector?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I am not at all concerned with the name. There is too much of centralisation at present in educational matters. There is no necessity for a supervision by an Inspector and then another as a check to the former by the Director. Mr. Mammen Mappillai was speaking about other departmental heads, *e. g.*, in the Engineering Department, an Executive Engineer being entrusted with the duties of the Chief Engineer. Of course, in the Public Works Department, there is always one departmental head who is responsible for the whole matter. As regards education, there is at present one Inspector for Vernacular schools, another for English schools and a third for Girls' schools. If in place of all these, one Chief Inspector is appointed to supervise and control, there will not be any difficulty whatever.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Are there not Executive Engineers in charge of a Division?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): The Executive Engineer is only in charge of a Division and there is the Chief Engineer to check the work of all the Executive Engineers in the State. But there is no officer of a still higher status to check the Chief Engineer's work.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): So what the member wants is that there must be somebody to control and co-ordinate the whole department, call him Director or by any other name?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I am not finding fault with the name 'Director.'

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MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I do not think that Mr. Joseph is arguing that, so far as the Engineering Department is concerned, it is working perfectly well.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I do not say so. Moreover, I was pointing out that the position of the Education Department is entirely different. Every educational institution may be kept on a self-sufficient basis. The success of an institution depends more on the efficiency and the character of the staff of the institution concerned than on the supervision work on the part of the higher officials. I believe much depends on the method of the recruitment of the teachers. If efficient men are selected, there will not be much need for frequent supervision. I am not at all convinced by the arguments of the Director or of members like Messrs. Mammen Mappillai and Matthew. I also believe that but for the self-imposed silence of some non-official members here, I would have got better support. Anyhow, I may say that the general sense of the speakers among the non-official members is against my views. I withdraw my motion hoping to bring forward the same motion at the next Budget Session with perhaps better results.

PRESIDENT: Does the House permit Mr. Joseph to withdraw his motion?

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES—II. INSPECTORS.

Motions 45 and 46.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I beg to move the following motion:

45. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,003 under establishment by Rs. 10.

My object is to suggest the need for organising boy scouts in the English schools in the State. The chief object of education, if not the most important, is to grow up children into vigorous and useful citizens. For that, they cannot be delicate useless people who get frightened at the sight of an accident or things like that. We want to make them ever resourceful in a moment of danger and, for that purpose, boys scouts training would be very useful, and I do not want to dilate on that subject because I know that every member in this House will agree with me that the Boy Scout movement is eminently useful. I think this is the only State where the movement has not been organised and I hope that the House will accept my motion and recommend the appointment of a Commissioner. For that purpose, one from here must be sent up and got trained. I have nothing more to add.

MR. K. GEORGE (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There are two motions under the same heading. I think Mr. A. K. Pillai should now speak on the other motion also. Otherwise, he will have no chance of speaking on the other subject.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I do not understand the difficulty.

PRESIDENT: There are two identical motions in your name and you may talk on both.

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MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : My object in regard to the next motion standing in my name is to bring home to the Government the hardships caused to the low-paid schoolmasters by transferring them to places far away from their homes. I am aware that the department has been doing something substantial in this matter and to a certain extent grievances are redressed, but, all the same, the progress made in that direction is not enough. I know a number of cases wherein persons were transferred to places farther away from their homes. I do not want to give instances. If anybody, would challenge me. I can quote at least seven instances in which the transfers were effected without any apparent justification, people being transferred from one part of the State to another.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Is it with promotion?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : It was not with promotion.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*) : What percentage of teachers are in their own native places?

MR A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I am not expected to know all that.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*) : May I know if the member has any idea as to the strength of the whole Vernacular School Department?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I have no idea.

I am only placing before the House the serious hardships caused to these low-paid Vernacular school teachers. There might be legitimate reasons, but I want to know what those reasons are and how they could be remedied. I do not make any accusation thereby.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR (*Shertallai*): Was it as a sort of punishment that these teachers were transferred?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): That may be in the minds of the authorities concerned.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : There are two subjects to which my friend Mr. A. K. Pillai has referred. One is the desirability of organizing the Boy Scout movement in Travancore. I may tell him that the department is alive to the necessity for organising a Boy Scout movement. I need not say that, for the movement to be successful, a non-official body should undertake the responsibility for its organisation and direction. But the Government may take the initiative in bringing such a non-official body into existence and help it in running the movement properly. Mr. Stephenson has placed some proposals before the Government on the matter and those proposals are being considered by them.

With regard to the question of hardships caused to the low-paid Vernacular school teachers by transferring them to far-off places, I may inform the House that I have received a statement on the subject from the Inspector of Vernacular Schools. From that statement, I find that the Inspector had received 2,864 applications for transfer, in the beginning of the current school year. When I say that he had received 2,864 applications, I do not mean applications in the usual

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[Mr. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar.]

sense. He had adopted a somewhat unusual plan for collecting information for compiling a register of teachers. For this purpose, he had supplied to every teacher a form to be filled up by him with full information regarding his official history. One of the columns in the form related to the station to which the teacher wanted a transfer and every teacher was called upon to fill up that form and forward it to the Inspector. It was by counting the number of teachers who, in filling up the form, had signified their desire for a transfer, that the figure 2,864 was arrived at.

Of this number, the Inspector was able to transfer 769 teachers to the places of their choice.

With regard to 49 teachers, he was able to transfer them to places very near the places of their choice, though not exactly to those places themselves.

127 persons were transferred on promotion and it may be that some of them were transferred to places distant from their native places. I will explain the matter by an example. A man may be a teacher of Class IV on Rs. 15. When the Headmastership of a Primary School falls vacant, the senior-most among the teachers of that class is entitled to promotion to that post which carries with it a pay of Rs. 17 and an allowance of Rs. 2. It may so happen that the place where the Headmastership becomes vacant is not the native place of the fourth class teacher who is legitimately entitled to promotion to the post. In such cases, the teacher will have to be transferred on promotion as the Headmaster of a Primary School situated in a distant place. 127 transfers were of this kind.

Again, when a teacher on leave rejoins duty, the teacher who was acting in his place will have to go back to his permanent station and that station may be far away from his native place. Instances of such transfers numbered 65.

8 transfers were effected as punishments for offences committed by the teachers concerned.

11 teachers were transferred from schools in which Tamil has been introduced, as they had no Tamil qualifications.

22 were transferred on account of teachers proceeding on long leave.

Again some teachers are selected for training in the beginning of every school year. Advantage is taken of such an opportunity to transfer some teachers to their native places and in order to do so, it is often necessary to transfer the liens of some of the teachers selected for training, to other schools. The number of transfers of this description effected this year was 11. Some readjustments will have to be made next year when these 11 teachers return to duty after the completion of their training course.

Lastly, six transfers were made in order to provide for the teaching of English in certain schools, since teachers had to be transferred

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from schools where English is not taught to schools where English is being taught.

The total number of transfers due to all causes was 1,092 and the number of applications—if I may call them so—that were not granted was 1,792. I understand from the Inspector that he did not make any transfers not coming under one or other of the various categories that I have been describing. That being the case, it appears to me that the Inspector deserves praise for the work that he has done in pursuance of the wish which this Council has repeatedly given expression to, namely, that teachers of Vernacular Schools should, as far as possible, be posted to their native places. I know that, during the greater part of the last vacation, the Inspector was busy with this work. I have seen the register which he prepared in connection with these transfers. It was a bulky volume and involved the work of half a dozen clerks throughout the whole vacation. The Inspector bestowed personal attention on the matter and it was as the result of such attention that he was able to transfer 769 teachers to the very places to which the teachers had asked for transfer and 49 others to places very near the places of their choice. I think that the Council will agree that this was a creditable achievement.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : One reason is promotion. May I know the other reasons, please ?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : Promotion is one of the reasons. Other reasons are as follow :—When an acting teacher has to be confirmed, he may have to be transferred to a place away from his native place, since the permanent vacancy to which he can be posted may sometimes occur only in a distant place. Tranfers may also be due to the return to duty of a man in whose place another was acting. In such cases, the transferred teacher, if he had been acting in a higher post, may have to revert to his substantive post on the return to duty of the permanent incumbent. If this be the case, it may not always be possible to post him in his native place itself. Some transfers were made as punishments. Transfers have also been effected owing to absence of Tamil qualification or owing to some teachers going on long leave or some having been sent up for training ; or again for making provision for the teaching of English in certain schools. No transfer has been effected except for one or other of these reasons.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : I do not quite follow the rationale in transferring a man because he has taken long leave.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): A man takes long leave and a vacancy arises. Another man might have applied for transfer to the station where the vacancy arose on account of the teacher proceeding on long leave. The lien of the teacher proceeding on leave is then transferred to some other school and the other teacher is transferred to take his place. When the man on leave rejoins duty, some adjustment will have to be made, so that both the teachers may be posted to their respective native places. I have nothing more to say.

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MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): സർ, മി: ഏ. കെ. പിള്ളയുടെ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തിൽ ആദ്യത്തെഭാഗത്തെപ്പറ്റി എനിക്ക് യാതൊരു വിപരീതാഭിപ്രായവുമില്ല. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഞാൻ മി: ഏ. കെ. പിള്ളയോടു ഹാർദ്ദമായി യോജിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഭാഗത്തിൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം മുഴുവനും ശരിയാണൊ എന്ന് എനിക്കു ബലമായ സംശയമുണ്ട്. അഴിഞ്ഞുലഞ്ഞു കിടന്ന മലയാളം സ്കൂൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞ ഒരു കൊല്ലം കൊണ്ട് ഏതെല്ലാംവിധത്തിൽ വ്യത്യാസപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ പബ്ലിക്കുറോഡിൽക്കൂടി ചെവി തുറന്ന് ഒരു മൈൽ എങ്കിലും നടന്നിട്ടുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു സുഷ്ഠമായിട്ടു മനസ്സിലായിരിക്കണം. അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ അവരുടെ സ്വദേശങ്ങളിലേയ്ക്കു സ്ഥലം മാറ്റിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ള പരാതി ഈ സഭയിലും ശ്രീമൂലം പ്രജാസഭയിലും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നപ്പോൾ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറദ്ധ്യക്ഷന്മാർ ആ സംഗതിക്കു കായ്മമായ ഒരു ശ്രമവും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി ഇതുവരെ ആർക്കുംമനസ്സിലായിട്ടില്ല. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ആ ജോലിയിൽ പ്രവേശിച്ചശേഷം ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകം ശ്രദ്ധവയ്ക്കുയും കഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളം അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങൾ പരിഹരിക്കുന്നതിനു മനഃപൂർവ്വമായിട്ടു ശ്രമിക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് എനിക്കു ധാരാളമായി മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ സംഗതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചിലപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണകൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു സമ്മതിക്കാതെ നിവർത്തിയില്ല. എന്നാൽ അവയുടെ അടിഭാഗംവരെ അന്വേഷിച്ചുവരുന്ന പക്ഷം ഈ തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണകൾ നീങ്ങിപ്പോകും. പല അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരും തങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥലമാറ്റത്തെപ്പറ്റി സങ്കടപ്പെട്ട് എന്റെ അടുക്കൽ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവയെല്ലാം ഞാൻ കുറിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുചെന്നു മിസ്റ്റർ ചെറിയാനെ കണ്ടു സംസാരിക്കയും അദ്ദേഹം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതെല്ലാം അക്രമമാണെന്നു സമർത്ഥിക്കയും ചെയ്തു. ഈ ഓരോ സംഗതികളുടെയും പിരി അഴിച്ചുനോക്കിയപ്പോഴാണ് മിസ്റ്റർ ചെറിയാൻ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെല്ലാം ന്യായമാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലായതു്. അതിനാൽ അദ്ധ്യാപകലോകത്തിന്റെ നന്ദിക്ക് അദ്ദേഹം അർഹനാണെന്ന് എനിക്ക് പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ല. ഒന്നു രണ്ടു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തങ്ങൾ ഞാൻ പറയാം. അടുത്ത കാലത്തു് ബ്രഹ്മപുരം സ്കൂളിൽ ഒരാളിനെ ഹെഡ് മാസ്റ്ററായിട്ടു നിയമിച്ചു. അദ്ദേഹം പെരുമ്പാവൂർ മുതൽ ബ്രഹ്മപുരംവരെ മിസ്റ്റർ ചെറിയാനെ ശകാരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതായി ഞാൻ അറിഞ്ഞു. എനിക്കു പരിചയമുള്ള ഒരാളിനെക്കൊണ്ട് അ

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ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്ററെ എന്റെ വീട്ടിൽ വരുത്തി ചോദിച്ചു. അദ്ദേഹം ഗവർമെന്റ് സ്കൂളിൽ നിന്നും എടുത്ത ആളാണ്. ഗവർമെന്റ് സ്കൂളിലുള്ള എല്ലാ ആൺ വാദ്ധ്യാന്മാരേയും ആൺപള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഉത്തരവുണ്ടല്ലൊ. ആ വാദ്ധ്യാർ കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളി പ്രദേശിയും മീനച്ചിൽ ഗവർമെന്റ് സ്കൂളിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകനുമായിരുന്നു. കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളിക്കു സമീപം ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്റർപോസ്റ്റ് ഒഴിവില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ആ വാദ്ധ്യാരെ ബ്രഹ്മപുരം ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്ററായി നിയമിച്ചതു. പിന്നെ വേറെ ഒരു ആൾ ബ്രഹ്മപുരത്തുതന്നെ വാദ്ധ്യാരായിരുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം കുറുമംഗലത്തെക്കു സ്ഥലംമാറ്റം വേണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നു. രാമങ്കരയിലേക്കാണു സ്ഥലംമാറ്റിയതു്. കുറുമംഗലം എന്നുള്ളതിനെ ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ആഫീസിലെ ക്ലാർക്കു തെറ്റിദ്ധരിച്ചതിലുള്ള അപരാധം ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരുടെ മേൽ ചുമത്തുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതുപോലെ തുരുത്തിശ്ശേരിയിൽ സ്കൂളിലെ ഹെഡ്മാസ്റ്ററെ അകപ്പറമ്പിലേക്കു സ്ഥലംമാറ്റി. ഇതു് അക്രമമാണെന്നും അപേക്ഷയില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലത്തേക്കാണു് സ്ഥലം മാറ്റമെന്നും എന്റെ അടുക്കൽ ചിലർ പരാതിപറഞ്ഞു എങ്കിലും ഇവിടെ വന്നു് അന്വേഷിച്ചപ്പോൾ ആ മനുഷ്യൻ അകപ്പറമ്പിലേയ്ക്കു സ്ഥലം മാറ്റം വേണമെന്നു് അപേക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നതായി മനസ്സിലായി. പൊതുവെ പല അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരോടും അസിസ്റ്റൻറ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർമാരോടും ഇതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു ഞാൻ സംസാരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ എത്രയും നീതിയായിട്ടും അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ആഗ്രഹങ്ങളെ സാധിച്ചുകൊടുക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു വളരെ മനഃപൂർവ്വമായിട്ടു ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു് എനിക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് അദ്ധ്യാപകലോകത്തിനും ജനസാമാന്യത്തിനും അദ്ദേഹത്തോടുള്ള നന്ദിയെ ഞാൻ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Mr. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Sir, everybody will agree that it is highly desirable that the Boy Scout movement should be organised on a proper basis; and it was with very great pleasure that I learned from the Director that steps are being taken for the organisation of the Boy Scout movement in Travancore. There is no necessity, therefore, for me to expatiate on the subject. But I feel it my duty to speak a few words about the complaint raised by Mr. A. K. Pillai about the unnecessary and avoidable transfers of low-paid Vernacular school teachers.

As Mr. Tharakan remarked, those of us who are moving about in the country and have come in contact with the teachers in Vernacular schools, must be aware that, during the last few months, after the present Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools assumed charge of the department, two very important and far-reaching measures of reform have

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[Mr. K. C. Mammen Mappillai.]

been taken up and successfully carried out by him. One is the transfer of Vernacular school teachers, as far as possible, to their native places or to places as near as possible to their native places; and the other is the compilation of a list of persons who have held acting appointments in the department and the appointment of these men in vacancies that arise in the order of the length of their acting service. Those who know anything about the work accomplished in either of these directions will fully realise that both involved a degree of tiresome effort that is merely incredible. The Director has referred to the register prepared in connection with the applications of nearly 2,000 teachers for transfer to their native places, and the way in which the desires of the various teachers have been satisfied. I do not want to go into the details, because I have not myself studied the question in detail. But I have heard it from persons who have studied the subject very closely and minutely. Some of the non-official members of this House were interested in this question and they inspected this register and told me that the amount of work that was involved was merely prodigious. The Director has told us that nearly 700 and odd teachers have been transferred to the very places for which they had applied and he also gave us the number of teachers who have been trasferred to places very near their native places. Hitherto transfers were no doubt being effected, but they were mainly due to the recommendations of influential persons. The whole thing was done arbitrarily. One man who had influence enough might have been transferred to his native place and this might have caused great inconvenience to several other teachers. There was no system or method in the manner in which the transfers were being effected. That was the reason why we were hearing loud lamentations of the teachers on account of the hardship caused to them by being transferred to places far away from their native places. So much so that in the Legislative Council and in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and also elsewhere the matter was repeatedly referred to and discussed. I hope the members of this House will try to understand the almost superhuman work that was involved in the carrying out of this reform. Therefore, it would have been only graceful on the part of the members of this House if they had thought it fit to express some words of appreciation for the work that has been done. I am really sorry to find that some remarks were made in depreciation of the work that has been done. No doubt, Mr. A. K. Pillai admitted that some good work has been done. But still he said he has got instances which he was prepared to cite if he was challenged where unnecessary transfers had been effected. Is it not a fact that there is an insinuation, although something is being conceded, that the work done is not satisfactory, and does it not on the whole amount to a criticism and condemnation, instead of praise or appreciative remarks, of the work that has been done? Suppose a person comes before us after having done some meritorious work—for instance, a soldier after winning a great battle, or a man after winning a great

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race. Suppose we say to such a man "No doubt you have done some work; but you have been wrong here; you have been wrong there" and so on. Such sort of condemnation is very ungracious and unbecoming on the part of persons who ought to have given expression to their appreciation of what has been achieved. I know the quantity of unselfish work that has been done by the Chief Inspector, and anybody could have noticed it. I am sure the Chief Inspector would have won the patronage of many influential persons and could have become very popular if he had not in this manner restricted his own scope, effecting such transfers only as were influentially pressed upon him. Simply to satisfy the large number of inarticulate low-paid teachers, the Inspecter has passed a self-denying ordinance upon himself. I am sure therefore that he deserves words of warm appreciation. Anyhow, I am glad that there have been only insinuation and innuendo rather than open and violent denunciation.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): If Mr. A. K. Pillai had not been the mover and Mr. Cheriyan the Chief Inspector, I would not have been in the wrong if I had made a shrewd guess that this motion was brought at the instigation of Mr. Cheriyan so that he may have an opportunity to hear the volume of praise from the members of this House. The mover is Mr. A. K. Pillai and the Chief Inspector happens to be Mr. Cheriyan. So, there is absolutely no room for suspicion. The real substantial work that the Chief Inspector has done in the matter of the transfer of the Vernacular School teachers is such that, coming as I do from Parur, the northernmost part of Travancore, I have had occasion to meet several teachers with whom I have talked on the matter and can therefore, assure that more than 90 per cent. of them are entirely satisfied with what has been done for them by the Chief Inspector. So much so that, when I read the motion, I thought that it was a reflection on the work that has been done by the Chief Inspector. It is well-known that there is nothing perfect in this world. If, in an administration, 75 per cent. can be made perfect, it must be considered to be a success. From the agitation on the part of these teachers that they should be transferred to schools in or near their native places it would appear as though there are schools practically in or near the native places of all these teachers. This is one practical difficulty. There will always be a few teachers who could not be posted to the school where they may desire to be posted. These teachers have to be distributed and that distribution results in several of the teachers being posted in schools far away from their native places. If, instead of giving a few instances of such transfers, Mr. A. K. Pillai had proved that a considerable percentage of these teachers had been, as a matter of fact, transferred far away from their native places, then that would certainly be a matter worth the consideration of the House. If he had stated that more than 50 per cent. of these teachers have been posted far away from their native places, then that is certainly a reflection on the work of the Inspector. The fact, or the insinuation, that there are a few instances in which the teacher have been transferred far away from their native places, cannot amount to a reflection on the officer and is also too small a matter for consideration by the House.

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MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I do not think my speech warrants all that.

PRESIDENT: In justification of Mr. A. K. Pillai, I must, in remarking on the observations that fell from Mr. Mammen Mappillai and Mr. N. V. Joseph, say that I personally saw no insinuation at all in Mr. A. K. Pillai's speech. I understood from his speech that he was endeavouring to elicit information and was expressing his wish that the good work that has already been done may be hurried up and completed.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): From the very beginning, I have been saying that, knowing as I do Mr. A. K. Pillai, I do not suspect him. But one who does not know Mr. A. K. Pillai may suspect him on reading his motion. That was all I asid.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, the motions brought forward by Mr. A. K. Pillai are intended to impress upon the House the necessity for the organisation of Boy Scouts in the State. I am sorry that, even at the risk of being considered to be reactionary, I have to differ from his opinion in the matter. I am not an educationist. I have only the experience of a layman. But judging from what I have been able to observe, I have to say that the majority of the boys that are generally recruited as Boy Scouts do not really care to be benefited by the course of education given to them in the schools. I regret that this system has taken somewhat firm root in this country. I fear that if this system is introduced, the majority of the students will not have any inclination to take advantage of the instruction that is given in schools. The training that the students who join the Scout movement gets, is mainly not what is desirable in the interests of the majority of these students.

Then, coming to the second matter, the object of Mr. A. K. Pillai is to bring home to the Government the hardship caused to the low-paid schoolmasters by transferring them to places far away from their homes. The figures given by the Director of Public Instruction show that the Government have been very alive to this matter. The present Chief Inspector has found it possible to give transfers to a very large number of teachers to their native places as desired by them. That in itself is a Herculean achievement. The encomiums showered on the Inspector by the representatives of the people as well as the appreciative remarks of the Director of Public Instruction show how his work is appreciated throughout the country. Mr. A. K. Pillai says that there are 7 instances in which the teachers have been transferred to places far away from their native places. The fewness of the number itself will convince everybody that every attempt has been made by the Inspector to accommodate the teachers and to give them the places that they wanted. Individual cases of hardship, I think, might better have been brought to the notice of the Inspector rather than be allowed to be discussed in this Council. With these words, I oppose the motion.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): I also wish to say a few words. I never understood that Mr. A. K. Pillai

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meant any insinuation or made any statement which in any way went to show that the present Chief Inspector did not transfer teachers to their native places or transferred them to places far way from their native places. He simply said that he knew a few instances in which such transfers to their native places had not been made. The statement read out by the Director of Public Instruction shows that the complaints made in this House and elsewhere sometime back have been remedied now. It is clear from Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar's speech that, even without application from the teachers, the Inspector has gone so far as to call for a statement of the desires of the teachers in the matter and has, of his own accord, given effect to a very large number of transfers as desired by the teachers themselves. Of course, there may be a few exceptions which, as pointed out by the Director, might be due to one or other of the various reasons referred to by him. Therefore, I do not think there is anything to be said either *for* or *against* the motion. But, I would join with Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar in saying that the Chief Inspector deserves very great praise.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I too wish to speak a few words against the motion (President : Speak up, please.) that has been brought forward by Mr. A. K. Pillai. I too happen to be a person to whom many complaints have been made in the past with regard to the difficulties experienced by teachers who had been obliged to work in places, far distant from their homes. Hence, I have had occasion to speak to the Chief Inspector of Vernacular Schools on the subject; and it has given me great satisfaction that he has been doing work that may be described as *gigantic* in order that the long-standing complaint with regard to the hardship caused to the teachers might be remedied as far as possible. From the statement given to us by the Director of Public Instruction, as well as from the fewness of the number of exceptions referred to by Mr. A. K. Pillai, I am sure everybody will be convinced that more than what is possible by ordinary human beings has been done by the educational officer concerned, and it is really a matter for regret that the complaint with regard to 7 teachers has been made the subject for discussion in this Council.

With regard to the Scout movement, I wish to observe that the movement is one which has been accepted by all the educationists of the present day as highly useful to supplement the kind of book knowledge that is now being given in our schools. There is a great complaint that our boys are not able to cope with situations that come up before them, on account of the fact that they have been accustomed only to read books and to reproduce the contents thereof in examination papers. Therefore, any organisation by which the boys will be taken out of schools and to camps where they will be obliged to meet the exigencies of camp life has to be welcomed; and it is a matter for gratification that the Director of Public Instruction has taken up the matter in hand and has placed a scheme before the Government. I hope that the Government will soon find their way to pass orders on the subject.

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MR. C. N. TUPPAN NAMBUTIRI (*Jenmies*): അധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ സ്ഥലം മാറ്റം സംബന്ധിച്ചു അവക്കുള്ളതായ സങ്കടം എല്ലാക്കാലത്തും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതായതു് ഓരോ ദേശത്തും ഫ 0 ം ഫ ി-ം ഒ 0 -ം അധ്യാപകന്മാർ അവിടത്തെ സ്വദേശികൾ ആയിരിക്കും. എന്നാൽ അടുത്ത സ്കൂൾ ഇല്ലെന്നു വന്നേയ്ക്കാം. എന്റെ ദേശത്തിൽ തന്നെ ഫ 0 -ം ഒ 0 ം അധ്യാപകന്മാർ ഉണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ആ ദേശത്തു് ഒരു സ്കൂളും ഇല്ലാ. അങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ എല്ലാവക്കും അതാതു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ തന്നെ, അവരുടെ സ്വദേശങ്ങളിൽ തന്നെ, സ്ഥലം മാറ്റം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനു് ആരു വിചാരിച്ചാലും സാധിയ്ക്കയില്ലാ എന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. ഇപ്പോൾ എഫ്ഡ്രോളം അധ്യാപകന്മാക്കു് അവരുടെ സ്വദേശങ്ങളിൽ തന്നെ സ്ഥലം മാറ്റം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടു് എന്നു് അറിയുന്നതു വച്ചിയ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. ഇതിനുമുമ്പും സ്ഥലം മാറ്റത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് അനേകം പേർ പരാതിപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ സ്കൂൾ വർഷാരംഭത്തിൽ അവക്കുള്ള വലിയ സങ്കടം തീർന്നു എന്നാണു് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതു് എന്റെ അടുത്തു് അവർ പറയുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എങ്കിലും ചീഫ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ ഇപ്പോൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതായ ഓരോ ഏർപ്പാടുകളും അധ്യാപകലോകത്തിനു വലിയ രക്ഷ ഉണ്ടാക്കീട്ടുണ്ടു് എന്നാണു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷനെ എതിർക്കുന്നു.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I am so sorry that my resolution, an innocent resolution, such as this, has provoked all sorts of reflections on me. I may assure all members, each and every one of them, that I had no idea to insinuate anything. Personally, I should have resented these wild reflections on me but knowing a bit of the world, I take it in no offence. I would only say with Hamlet 'I thank the age in which I am born'.

Sir, I only marvel at the infinite capacity of the members here to read all sorts of things from what they hear. They come obsessed with ideas and fears and they then suspect ghosts even in shadows. Sir, I do not want to dwell on that matter at length lest I should be misunderstood further. I am not unaware of the labours of the Chief Inspector. I know that he has been taking a good deal of pains in regard to this matter. Since I have not had any training in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, I did not know the art of praising the officials for what they did and what they did not. I never wanted to flatter him. It is not owing to any lack of appreciation, on my part, of his work, but it

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was only due to the greater appreciation of the hardship caused to poor teachers. I would feel that I am justified in bringing home to the notice of the Government even a single case of hardship. There is no use of telling me that here is an instance in which justice had been done, and, in my opinion, if there are one thousand cases and in 999 of these justice had been done I think I am justified in bringing home to the Government the remaining one case where justice had not been done.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): May I know from the member whether the member can put forward in this House specific instances?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I understand that there has been a ruling to the effect that this Council should not be a place for the advocacy of individual instances. So it was only out of delicacy and out of fairness to me and those concerned, that I did not mention the names. Sir, I should not be misunderstood that I am advocating the cause of any particular man whom I have in mind. I should not also be misunderstood that I have brought this motion to advocate the cause of one particular man of any particular caste. I am sorry Sir, that nothing can be said in this House without the risk of being misunderstood.

With regard to the first part of my motion which has been agreed to by the Director of Public Instruction, I have got to make one observation. When the Director says that the question is being considered by the Government, he is making the statement apparently in his own behalf only. When I gave notice of the motion, I thought he would come prepared with the necessary information and that he would also be in a position to explain what the Government propose to do. I hope he will make that position clear. He said that recommendations have gone from Mr. Stephenson to the Government and that it was with the Government. I do not know what the Government would be doing on this matter. As we can approach the Government only through the Government members, I hope that in his reply he will be speaking to some extent at least on behalf of the Government. I do not press my motion but I shall be glad to withdraw the same after knowing the member's reply.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, in my last speech, I said that Mr. Stephenson has submitted a report to the Government on the question of organising the Scout movement in Travancore. I am now authorised to announce that the Government propose to pass orders sanctioning his proposals.

With regard to the transfer of teachers, I may state that I never doubted the sincerity of Mr. A. K. Pillai's motives, and I trust that all members of this House will unreservedly accept his statement that he had no idea of casting aspersions on anybody. I wish to add that when I recently went on tour as far as Shencotta, I heard, on all sides, very high praise about the Inspector for the good work he had done in connection with the transfer of teachers to their native places.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I withdraw my motion.

The motion was by leave of the House withdrawn.

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Motion 47.

The following motion was not moved :—

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

47. To reduce the allotment of Rs 26,003 under establishment by Rs. 495.

Motion 48.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON (*Mavelikara* cum *Kartikapalli*) : Sir, for the reasons explained yesterday, I refrain from moving this and other motions also until an opportunity is given for discussing the Newspapers Regulation.

48. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,003 under establishment by Rs. 495.

Motions 49 to 51.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI :

49. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 32,879 for establishment by Rs. 100.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON :

50. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,455 for travelling allowance by Rs. 330.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

51. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 13,455 for travelling allowance by Rs. 330.

Motion 52.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*) : Sir, I move the following motion :—

52. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 75,585 for Inspectors by Rs. 100.

Sir, the principle underlying this motion is similar to the one that I had explained. In the course of my speech on my previous motion I said that the expenditure on education had been increasing and that it was not possible to reduce the expenditure on primary and secondary education. It is only in regard to collegiate education and the controlling agencies that any attempt at economy could be made. Considering the work the Inspectors and the Assistant Inspectors are now attending to, I do not believe that efficiency will suffer if their number is reduced. Sir, in my opinion, efficiency in teaching depends upon the personnel of the teachers and not in the supervision or the fear of supervision under which these teachers are working. If appointments of teachers are made on the basis of efficiency, there will not be the need for so many Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors. On this ground, I bring this motion to draw the attention of this House to the fact that the number of Assistant Inspectors may be reduced. I believe it can be done without any sacrifice of efficiency whatsoever. On the question of reduction of Inspectors, I shall speak when I come to the motion regarding the amalgamation of English and Vernacular Schools.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : Sir, I will give some figures relating to the number of Vernacular schools in the State. There are 2,742 Vernacular schools, both departmental and non-departmental, and there are 21 Assistant Inspectors to inspect these schools. If you divide the 2,741 schools among the 21 Assistant

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Inspectors, you will get an average of 131 schools for each Assistant Inspector. According to the rules, an Assistant Inspector is required to inspect not less than 100 schools in the year during the annual inspection. Experience has shown that, ordinarily, one officer cannot satisfactorily conduct the annual inspection of a larger number of schools. In addition to this, Assistant Inspectors have also to inspect private schools for the purpose of finding out their eligibility for grants. Again, many persons apply for permission to start new schools, or for the recognition of those previously started with permission. These schools have also to be inspected by the Assistant Inspectors.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know from the Director of Public Instruction the total number of applications for grants and for recognition that may come up in the course of a year.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Practically, all private schools apply for grants and their number is greater than that of the departmental schools.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know from the member the average number of cases in a year?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Grants are sanctioned to every school once in three years, and once sanctioned, they are continued for three years. So, on an average, about one-third of the total number of private schools have to be inspected annually for the purpose of determining their eligibility for grants. The House will see that the number of schools to be inspected in a year by each Assistant Inspector for Vernacular schools is very large and that it connot be made larger without detriment to the efficiency of inspection.

As regards English schools, only the Middle Schools are placed under the Assistant Inspectors. There are 126 recognised Middle Schools under two Assistant Inspectors and each of them has thus to inspect 63 schools for the purpose of annual inspection. Of these 126 schools, all except 16 are private schools. Since the award of grants in the case of English schools is made for one year only, all private schools have to be inspected every year for finding out whether they are eligible for grants or not. Each Assistant Inspector has thus to inspect 55 private schools for purposes of grants-in-aid. Further, large numbers of new schools spring up year after year and requests are received from their managers for permission to open them. Also managers of schools opened with permission apply for their recognition. Before such request for permission or recognition can be granted, the Assistant Inspector has to visit the school concerned and submit a report.

In view of these facts, it will be evident that unless this Council is going to lay down the proposition that schools do not need inspection, the proposal of Mr. Joseph to reduce the number of Assistant Inspectors cannot be accepted.

Mr. Joseph next spoke about effecting a reduction in the number of Inspectors of Schools. There are only two Inspectors of Schools.

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MR. V. SUBBA AIYAR (*Nominated*) (*Deputy President*): He has not moved that, but he said that he reserved those remarks for another occasion.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): With these observations, I oppose the motion.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Sir, considering the facts and figures supplied by the Director of Public Instruction, I am inclined to think that under the present Rules the number of Assistant Inspectors could not be reduced. But I only wanted to bring to the notice of this House the principle of inspection and supervision. With these observations, I withdraw my motion.

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES—III. INSPECTRESSES.

Motions 53 and 54.

The following motions were deemed not to have been moved as the members were absent.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI:

53. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,725 for establishment by Rs. 100.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:

54. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,725 for establishment by Rs. 539.

Motions 55 and 56.

The following motions were not moved:

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

55. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,994 under establishment by Rs. 440.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

56. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,731 under establishment by Rs. 99.

Motion 57.

The following motion was deemed not to have been moved as the member was absent:

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:

57. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,840 for travelling allowance by Rs. 910.

Motions 58 and 59.

The following motions were not moved:

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

58. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,840 for travelling allowance by Rs 330.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

59. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 4,840 for travelling allowance by Rs. 330.

Motions 60 and 61.

The following motions were deemed not to have been moved as the members were absent:

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:

60. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 500 for purchase and repair of furniture by Rs 200.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:

61. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 150 for office expenses and miscellaneous by Rs. 70.

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Motion 62.

The following motion was not moved :—

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

62. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,200 for Inspectresses by Re. 1.

Motion 63.

The following motion was deemed not to have been moved as the member was absent :

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI :

63. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,200 for Inspectresses by Rs. 100.

Motions 64 to 66.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR :

64. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,200 for Inspectresses by Rs. 100.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI :

65. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,200 for Inspectresses by Rs. 100.

CONTROLLING AGENCIES—TOTAL ALLOTMENT.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

66. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,277 for Controlling Agencies by Re. 1.

Motion 67.

The following motion was deemed not to have been moved as the member was absent :—

MR. M. N. PILLAI :

67. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,277 for Controlling Agencies by Rs. 10.

Motion 68.

The following motion was not moved :—

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI :

68. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,10,277 for Controlling Agencies by Rs. 100.

20 B. COLLEGIATE EDUCATION—I. HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA'S COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

Motions 69 and 70.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. G. RAMAN MENON :

69. To omit the allotment of Rs. 324 for one draftsman.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON :

70. To omit the allotment of Rs. 334 for one Herbarium keeper.

Motions 71 to 75.

The following motions were deemed not to have been moved as the members were absent.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI :

71. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 500 for travelling allowance by Rs. 300.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI :

72. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,200 for office expenses and miscellaneous by Rs. 500.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI :

73. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,880 for athletics by Rs. 680.

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MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:
74. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,826 for pay of menials by Rs. 826.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:
75. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,882 for the College of Science by Rs. 100.

Motion 76.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Sir, I rise to move the following motion:

76. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 52,882 for the College of Science by Rs. 100.

It is already stated in the printed list before us that my object in bringing this motion is to reduce the expenditure on account of collegiate education. I have sent in another motion regarding the salaries paid to the Professors in the College of Arts also. The principle involved in these two motions is the same and I propose to speak about that also here. My chief point is that the interests of the State as a whole lie more in providing primary and secondary education to the people, than in higher education. From the figures given in the budget, it is seen that a very high sum has been allotted for collegiate education. The primary duty of the State in the matter of education is to see that sufficient opportunities for primary education are afforded to all. So Government have to attach as much importance as possible to that matter. So far as secondary education is concerned, it is good that the Government offer sufficient facilities for those who are going in for it. As regards collegiate education, I consider it only as a luxury for those who can afford to pay for it. The general good of the State lies more in having a large number of persons with sufficient general education than a few with high acadamical qualifications. If the work of the Professors and others on the staff is to be judged by the results, I may say they are practically doing no good to the country. They simply turn out every year some graduates who are not able to eke out their own living. So the amount now being spent on collegiate education is not in the best interests of the State.

In order to reduce the expenditure in this direction, I would suggest the reduction of the pay of the Principals and Professors of both the colleges. I think it is not necessary to give Principals Rs. 900 to conduct these institutions. To substantiate my position, I may say that the Principals of the aided and other private colleges are as a matter of fact not getting anything even approximate to this amount. As regards the salary of the Professors also, I may say it is not necessary to give such a high scale. I may admit that a starting pay of Rs. 300 is only fair. The figures in the budget show that some get a scale of Rs. 400 to Rs. 750 and others Rs. 300 to Rs. 700. For example, the Professor of Mathematics gets only a scale of Rs. 300 to Rs. 700, while for others the scale is Rs. 400 to Rs. 750. Sir, I do not see any such scale system in any other department. I do not think the Government are justified in giving them such an exhorbitant scale of pay while the scale of pay in other departments is far less.

Professors, in my opinion, may be started with Rs. 300 and their scale may stop at Rs. 500. As regards the Professor of Mathematics, it is

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stated that the scale of pay of the former Professors was Rs. 400 to Rs.750 and that at present they are getting the same work done by a Professor on Rs. 300 to Rs.700. On these grounds, I urge that the scale of the salary of the Professors should be reduced by the Government.

The other day, Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar was making a comparison of the pay of the Professors with the pay of the officers in other departments. Sir, I may say that a District Judge is getting only a salary of Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 and a Second Judge Rs. 400 to Rs. 500. The Secretaries in the Huzur Cutcherry are not getting more than Rs. 400. I do not see any reason why the Professors should get a higher pay than these officers. Another aspect is that the work they do is more of a missionary character done out of noble sentiments of educating their brethren. So, it is not likely that these Professors could be satisfied only with such a high pay. Again, it is not difficult in the present day circumstances to get well-qualified persons on a scale of Rs. 300 to Rs. 500. In these circumstances, I urge that the scale of pay now adopted should be changed. Since there are difficulties, I do not want that a change should be introduced so as to affect the present incumbents all on a sudden. But, so far as the new appointments are concerned, I would say that the Government should take into consideration all these things and make appointments on the scale of Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 only. Of course, the present incumbents cannot be dispensed with nor can their salaries be lowered. But so far as future appointments are concerned, in the light of the fact that men are available for the salary of Rs. 300 to Rs. 500, only such a scale should be fixed.

PRESIDENT: The House will now adjourn and meet at 3 O'clock.

The House rose for lunch at 2-1 P. M. and re-assembled at 3-5 P. M., the Deputy President presiding.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, Mr. K. I. Joseph has brought forward this motion in order to call attention to the desirability of reducing the expenditure incurred on account of the staff of the college. His idea seems to be that the only branch of education which should be maintained at Government expense is primary education, that, in the case of secondary education, it will be enough if the Government afford some facilities—what exactly he means by that I do not quite understand.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Probably he means grants-in-aid.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): As regards collegiate education, he seems to consider it a luxury. Logically, therefore, he should propose the abolition of all existing colleges. But instead of making that straightforward proposal which is the logical outcome of what he has been saying, he apparently wants to adopt the indirect method of strangling existing colleges so that, in course of time, they may become altogether lifeless.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That may be one of the solutions for unemployment. (*Laughter.*)

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MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): He has stated that he does not see why the Principals of the two colleges should draw Rs. 900, why the Professors should draw fat salaries, and in particular, why there should be two grades of Professors, one grade having a scale of Rs. 400-750 and the other a scale of Rs. 300-700. I am surprised that Mr. Joseph should have come to the Council utterly ignorant of the reason for the existence of these two scales of pay. One who wishes to propose a motion is expected to have taken pains to understand all relevant facts. If Mr. Joseph had made some little enquiry, he would have discovered that the Government have not instituted two different grades of Professors with two different scales, but that the scale of Rs. 400-750 was the one that formerly existed and that about two or three years ago, the Government passed an order reducing that scale on the ground that it was somewhat excessive. Hence it is that while some Professors who were recruited before the passing of the Government order are in receipt of the higher scale, others who were recruited subsequent to it get only the lower. The G. O. cannot in fairness be given retrospective effect so as to deprive the former class of Professors of the benefit of the scale that was given to them at the time of their appointment.

Mr. Joseph went on to compare the salaries of Professors with those of officers in other departments. I am not prepared to follow him in making such comparisons. Comparisons between officers in one department and those in another are somewhat invidious. Even otherwise, supposing that District Judges are not properly paid now, it does not follow that Professors need not be properly paid. The right comparison to institute is between the scale of salary given to Professors in Travancore and that given to them elsewhere. If we consider the salaries in Madras, we find that Professors in the Indian Educational Service are given a scale running from Rs. 400-1,750, and that the particular stage of the scale at which they are started depends on their age at the time of their recruitment. There is also the Madras Educational Service which comprises Assistant Professors, Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers. These officers are given a scale of salary rising from Rs. 250-800. Most of the Professors belong to the former service and the latter comprises a few officers whom we here call by the name of Professors and others to whom we here give the designation of Assistant Professors. In Mysore, I speak subject to correction, my information is that the Professors get from Rs. 500-1000. I submit that if you want to compare the scale of salaries of Professors of our colleges with that of any other class of officers, comparisons should be made, in fairness, not with officers in other departments in Travancore, but with officers doing similiar work elsewhere. If we apply that test, it will be evident from the figures that I have placed before the House, that, if anything, our Professors are underpaid and that, in order to give them a pay which will be adequate to the quality of work that they turn out, it is necessary to improve the existing scale. With regard to the Principals—I have been a Principal myself—I may tell you that the administrative work of a Principal, especially now-a-days, when students are not willing to be led on the lines to which they were prepared to submit

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in former days, is not a bed of roses. It involves considerable worry and responsibility. I have had my own difficulties in the matter and I may assure Mr. Joseph that the additional pay of Rs. 150 that a Principal gets, over and above the maximum pay of a Professor accordin to the old scale, is by no means proportionate to the additional work and responsibility which he undertakes at the time of his promotion to that office. I trust that my explanation will satisfy Mr. Joseph that our colleges do not maintain professors on a pay beyond their deserts and that, if anything, they are only paid a little less than what they ought to get.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Will the Director tell us what the proportion is between the salaries of Professors on the one hand and the District Judges on the other in British India and Travancore?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The Professors in the Indian Educational Service are paid a scale of salary rising from Rs. 400-1,750. I believe the District Judges in Madras get somewhere about Rs. 2,000.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I know the scale of pay given to Professors in Cochin?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I do not know what is paid to them there. It was only last year that the Ernakulam College was raised to the first grade.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Would it be much above Rs. 500?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I do not know, and I am not prepared to guess.

RAO BAHADUR K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR (*Principal, College of Arts*): Sir, with regard to the motion Mr. Joseph has brought forward and which is just now before the House, I might be permitted to say that it has the same characteristic as another motion which he brought up this morning. Mr. Joseph seems to have a special partiality to the cultivation of "hardy annuals". If Mr. Joseph had given himself time to read the proceedings of this House on former sessions, he might have been saved a considerable amount of trouble in arguing certain points, which have been argued out over and over again on the floor of this House. I think it was during the very first year of this Council that some remarks were made on the floor of this House with regard to the "princely" salaries paid to the Professors in colleges because the maximum pay of a Professor was fixed at Rs. 750. Before the third year of the Council was reached, the complaint was heard from different quarters on the non-official side that the salary of the Professors was inadequate and that the reduction of the salaries of the Professors from Rs. 400-750 to Rs. 300-700 was very objectionable. It is somewhat difficult to find anything like a unity of thought or purpose running through the deliberations of this Council in this matter. Today Mr. Joseph comes forward and objects to the "excessive" salaries paid to the Professors of colleges and he suggests the reduction of the salaries of Professors and the gradual elimination of even the Professoriate from Rs. 300-700 and the substitution of a still lower paid Professoriate. Mr. Joseph

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has vehemently objected to the anomaly of the existence side by side of two grades of Professors, the older grade getting Rs. 400-750 and the later grade getting Rs 300-700. He is however prepared to continue both these grades, with his own grade of still worse-paid Professors. Many of the persons whom he is prepared to continue on Rs. 300-700 are, however, comparatively young men and it will take a very long time for them to be eliminated. Consequently, the acceptance of Mr. Joseph's proposal will mean the perpetuation of the anomalies of different scales of pay for the same officers. I maintain therefore that consistently with his own objection to these anomalies, Mr. Joseph must not ask us to compromise ourselves by agreeing to have a number of Professors who will have a third scale of pay.

However, Sir, I am not really concerned with these small points of technical inconsistency. I want to go to the root of the matter. Mr. Joseph has brought forward a certain number of arguments which are very ancient and well-worn-out. In regard to payment for educational work, for instance, he has brought up an argument which can be used with equal validity against *every* kind of *paid* employment. He has argued that education ought to be regarded as a kind of vocation, as almost a mission. I think he said that therefore a person who undertakes educational work must be satisfied with the recognition of the principle that virtue is its own reward, and that there is no justification in his asking for any pay. I submit, Sir, that if this principle is to be pressed, it will be open to me to point out that helping injured and helpless people to get justice in this world—justice is so difficult to get—is altogether so very noble a work that counsels should readily come forward and render their services to clients gratuitously. They should come forward without any expectation of being paid when they are given *vakalats* or briefs. Again, there can hardly be anything more honourable and more noble than the adjudication of disputes between man and man, and the rendering of justice in such cases. Our Judges have this honourable and useful function. Then, why should they expect to be paid high salaries? Why again should Mr. Joseph manifest so much indignation because, in his opinion, our Judges are not now given a higher pay proportionately to the pay of our Professors? All this, Sir, will show how Mr. Joseph's arguments betray a complete lack of understanding of the principles on which secular work is to be remunerated. We may, of course, find that in certain cases, where secular services are compared with non-secular services or partially secular srevices, there are differences in the relative emoluments, which are easily explicable on the ground that in non-secular employment there is a mixture of duties and motives. But, if you take purely secular cases, the only basis on which you can settle salaries is that which has been suggested by Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar, namely, that you should make the pay adequate to the work and the qualifications of the worker, and that you may compare the remuneration that is being offered to recruits in a service only with the remuneration which is able to attract proper

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recruits for similar offices elsewhere in your own immediate vicinity. Applying this principle to the salaries of our Professors, we shall be led to determine them by a consideration of the salaries paid in our neighbourhood, in the neighbouring University, and in the educational services of Madras and Mysore. I do not propose to go over all this ground, Sir, as that has been already done by Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar. But, I venture to say that anybody who takes the trouble to go through the Civil Lists of Madras and Mysore, and anybody who takes the trouble to go through the salaries offered by our newer Universities all over India, will find that there is ample justification for the contention that the salaries now being offered to Professors in Travancore are not such as to hold out sufficient inducements for the same type of men that we have been able to get hitherto to enter our collegiate service now and hereafter. In this connection, it may not be irrelevant to point out that the "real wages" of our Professors, like those of all salaried officers, have been very considerably reduced in recent years owing to the rise in local and world prices and the consequent rise in the cost of living. A salary of Rs. 700 for instance means much less now than it did some years ago. This is one of the things which makes it more and more difficult for the colleges here to maintain themselves in the same position of relative efficiency as compared with institutions in Madras and elsewhere. This is so because in those places the rise in prices has been followed by an *improvement* in the salaries offered to Professors, while in our State the rise in prices has been followed by a *reduction* of the Professor's salary scale. This is very unhappy. For it is desirable that we should try to maintain the efficiency and prestige of these collegiate institutions of ours which have worked up to a high standard of efficiency and reputation. What Mr. Joseph wants us now to do is bound to recoil on this efficiency. I submit, therefore, that it is not a business proposition, and that we should not do anything which will make our collegiate institutions work with lower efficiency and a lower prestige, and less attractiveness.

The question of attractiveness brings out another weakness of Mr. Joseph's position. If Mr. Joseph's idea was merely to urge economy by reducing any unduly high salary scales of our Professors, as evidenced by their being higher salaries than those given to Professors elsewhere in our vicinity, I would be less unwilling to accept the proposition. It is undoubtedly bad business to pay employees better pay than they are willing and able to get, and it is not at all wise that an institution should be run at a cost which is disproportionately large when compared with the cost at which it may be run. But economy in regard to an institution is a question not only of the salaries that you pay to the employees, but of the income that you are able to derive from the institution. The attractiveness of a college depends very largely upon the kind of staff that you are prepared to provide for the institution and on the attractiveness of a college depends its numerical strength and its fee-income. Therefore, the question of the amount of fees you are able to get from a college is intimately bound up with the attractiveness of the institution. At the present time, I can say without fear of contradiction,

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that our institutions here are working at a comparatively lower cost to the Government than institutions of the same type and grade in Madras and Mysore. They are now working at an extremely low percentage of the cost, which was regarded as normal for institutions of the kind, by the Calcutta University Commission. I have access to the figures, and if Mr. Joseph or any other non-official member wishes to have the particulars, I shall be able to show those figures. I shall therefore not trouble the Council with any statistics. I would merely point out that it will be altogether bad economy to get a Professoriate on starvation salaries. For, students have a tendency to go to the institutions where there are better-paid Professors and more capable Professors. The result of Mr. Joseph's proposed reform will be that, while you reduce the cost of the College establishment on the one hand, you will be simultaneously reducing also their income, and reducing their income in a *bigger* ratio.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know what exactly is the strength of St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly?

RAO BAHADUR K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR (*Principal, College of Arts*): I do not know the present strength but I know that the college has gone down in strength latterly.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I want to know the present strength.

RAO BAHADUR K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR (*Principal, College of Arts*): It cannot be higher than that of the Science College here and may be more than that of the Arts College, but I am not sure. It may be about 700. I may point out to Mr. A. K. Pillai that in regard to the subject with which I am connected, St. Joseph's College has been shrinking in strength very considerably. For example, in the history section, in which the strength used to be 150 or 200 in a B. A. class, it is said to have gone down very low, even to 50 or 60.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): In the opinion of the learned Professor may I know whether it is due to less pay being paid to the Professors?

RAO BAHADUR K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR (*Principal, College of Arts*): No, it cannot be due to that, nor to want of efficiency, for it is a very good college. I must point out that the position of St. Joseph's College is that of a non-secular institution, an institution in which the management is interested not merely in imparting education, but in imparting a particular type of education. The conditions which might affect the fortunes of an institution like St. Joseph's College are not the conditions which will affect those of purely secular colleges like ours. So, the comparison between colleges, for our argument, should be only between purely secular colleges, as for instance, the Presidency College at Madras and our institutions, or a college like Pachaiyappa's College at Madras and our college. I may also pointout that the scales of salaries in those colleges have been revised,

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MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : Is there not this difference and this difference only, *viz.*, while one is controlled by the Government, the other is controlled by a philanthropic trust?

RAO BAHADUR K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR (*Principal, College of Arts*) : Pachaiyappa's College is not controlled by the Government. Some years ago, the Principal's salaray there was only Rs. 500. It has since been considerably raised. Again, the Professors of Pachaiyappa's College formerly used to receive Rs. 200 or Rs. 250, but some of them have since then been paid as much as Rs. 600, I believe. I do not however want to pursue these illustrations further. I have any number of instances to support my contentions and I can obtain more illustrative material if necessary from the various colleges. If any such information is required by the members, I can write to friends in those institutions and furnish my colleagues here with the necessary information.

To resume my remarks, Sir, I may draw the attention of the House to the fact that this point has been recognised in a good many educational institutions in recent years. The salary of the I. E. S., for example, has been recently revised and improved. It used to end with Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,250, and now it goes on to Rs. 1,750. The salary of the Madras Educational Service has been similarly improved, and now goes on to Rs. 800. While everywhere else the salaries have been going *up*, in Travancore alone it has been going *down*. Our Professoriate used to get Rs. 400-750, but there has been a revision and the scale has become Rs. 300-700.

In regard to the emolument of the Principals of colleges, I may point out that in the Madras Service, an allowance of Rs. 250 is given to whoever happens to be the Principal of the Presidency College. In the mofussil colleges and in Queen Mary's College, Rs. 150 is given to the Principal over and above the pay of the officer as a member of the I. E. S. This allowance is styled "special pay." In Mysore, the Principals of the two colleges get Rs. 200, over and above their grade pay. They are very well off because each of them also gets in addition to the Principal's allowance a magnificient bungalow, the rent of which will be Rs. 200. When I had once been to the house of the Principal of the College in Mysore, I frankly envied the conditions in which he lived and which are impossible to our Principals in Travancore. I have mentioned these figures just to show that the allowances or increased pay given here to Principals and Professors do not compare favourably with the allowances and the salaries drawn by men of equal standing, having equal qualifications and doing the same kind of work, elsewhere in India. If our Professors in Travancore are asked to compete for the membership of the Examination Boards, of the Board of Studies and other University Bodies, they are regarded as equally competent as the Professors in Madras and Mysore for appointment to these Boards. The work is the same, the qualifications are the same, the outside reputation is the same for our Professors and theirs. Only our salaries are smaller and Mr. Joseph wants to lower them still further. I can understand that the salaries paid to Professors in Travancore,

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can be made slightly lower on account of the number of local men who may be prepared to accept the appointments, even on the lower scale of pay now given, because they have the advantage of serving nearer their own homes and among their own kith and kin. But there is a limit to the possible reduction, and in any case the difference can but be small.

I now come, Sir, to a point of a somewhat theoretical character. There is a very fallacious assumption at the back of all Mr. Joseph's argument, which is based upon a wrong educational and social theory. I must deal with it because the assumptions of Mr. Joseph had been fairly common in the discussions of over 50 years ago, and that they are not yet uncommon is shown by Mr. Joseph's own reliance on their validity. Mr. Joseph has sought to justify his proposals to reduce the emoluments of Professors in colleges by a violent onslaught on university education, and the impropriety of the State making itself responsible for collegiate education. He has attempted to set up an opposition to the claims of the diffierent types of education, primary, secondary and collegiate, on the support of the State, and has assumed that the advancement of any one of these can only be at the expense of the progress of the others. His position is that the State has a primary duty to do all it could for primary education, and nearly as much for secondary education, and that it has no kind of call whatever to go on spending the resources of the State on the maintenance of colleges. I must frankly confess, Sir, that I have been surprised to find this old fashioned opinion trotted forward by Mr. Joseph today. The fallacies which underlie his conclusions are fairly old and had been exposed even 50 years ago in the discussions then raised. It can hardly be said that either academic theory or the practice of States will lend any support to Mr. Joseph's position, if we look into both, as evidenced by what has been thought and said and done during the last half a century.

If you cast your eyes on the progress of any part of the world in education, you will find that there has been a considerable advance in collegiate and university education, almost as considerable an advance in it as in elementary or secondary education. Does this imply that it has been an admitted maxim of educational or State policy that the resources of a State should not be lavished on collegiate education? Why should the whole world have stultified itself in this manner by spending so much money in the last two generations in starting new universities, in liberally adding to the endowments of the existing universities, and in generally doing all that could be done for the advancement of higher education? I ask, why should responsible men all through the world during this period have done all this for higher education, if it is, as Mr. Joseph has contended, a mere luxury, which the common people should not be allowed to go in for, and for which the State should not find the resources till it has exhausted all available possibilities of advancing elementary, secondary and other types of education? Country after country

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even poor countries, has regarded itself as under a stern obligation to have its own colleges and even universities. Their number has been increasing at a great pace. Why should all these have been done concurrently with the pushing up of elementary and secondary education, if the progress of collegiate education must imply the retarding of the lower grades of education? I do not want, Sir, to elaborate this point further on this occasion. I would only ask leave to emphasise that questions of higher education, and of all education, secondary or primary, are inter-related, and are intimately bound up with one another. This is why in practice the progress of the first has led to the progress of the others. How are we going, for example, to have secondary and elementary education, and at the same time insist upon such secondary and other education being imparted only by persons who are born Travancoreans, if at the same time you are not prepared to allow a sufficient number of Travancoreans to obtain the benefit of that degree of collegiate education which will make them fit recruits for the work of training the young people of the country in the secondary and primary grades of education? Nor is it only the question of the impracticability of any educational advance in the elementary and secondary grades, any advance of a really satisfactory character, if you restrict recruitment to the ranks of teachers to Travancoreans and at the same time make it difficult to obtain suitable qualified recruits who have received a proper collegiate education. It is as much a question of the public services as a whole, not merely the educational service. Time and again, there have been vehement demands in this House for the restriction of all ranks of the public service to those who are subjects of the State. At the same time, there has been an equally vehement repudiation of any desire to lower these standards of efficiency in the public service by allowing important appointments in those services to be held by persons with insufficient educational equipment. How is it possible for you to keep your public service efficient, to provide for that a constant supply of highly educated recruits, if at the same time you shut them out from the avenues of the higher education within the State itself?

Sir, these are not the only sinister possibilities of the acceptance of Mr. Joseph's proposals and his assumptions in regard to the State's duty to collegiate education. There is a more important and more dangerous consequence of the acceptance of his views to which I must draw the serious attention of the House. I maintain that all political aspiration at the present day are bound up with the realisation of democratic ideals. We desire our Government to become liberalised more and more and an increasing share in the administration of the country to be given to the common people; to the non-privileged classes. Had it been merely a question of Mr. Joseph's proposals being only inimical to the efficiency of the secondary education or to the efficient recruitment of our different public services, I should not have considered his ideas as likely to do so much harm as I feel they do, when I view their undemocratic character. To start with a proposition that the services should be closed to outside

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talent and that they should be confined to natives of the country, rules out the possibility of recruiting the services by efficient men from outside the State if there is no chance of getting people of the required efficiency within the country itself. How are the people within the country to obtain educational opportunities for acquiring all this efficiency which will fit them to hold the highest offices open to our men, if, at the same time, you accept the view that the State should do nothing for higher education and that it is a waste of public funds to spend them upon the maintenance of efficient and expensive colleges. In such a case, any person with the ambition to serve the country by entering one of its services can only realise that ambition by going outside the State for his higher education. It is not however every citizen who can afford to go outside the State for this purpose. How many people can, for example, afford to send their children to places outside Travancore, to distant places, for the purpose of enabling them to obtain a collegiate education? Has it not been on this account that there has been a persistent clamour in our country for the increase of educational opportunities in the colleges for all the Travancoreans who seek such opportunities, I say a persistent demand for more accommodation in our colleges, for the bifurcation of one college into two, and for the affiliation of fresh colleges and fresh groups in the existing colleges? May I point out in this connection that, while Mr. Joseph laments the tendency of the State to do its duty to higher education, the country is not apparently with him? It obviously thinks otherwise. We have only to see how our colleges are now overflowing to recognise this. The old college in Trivandrum has been bifurcated into two colleges and both the colleges are full. New colleges are, I repeat, in existence within the State, and they too are full to overflow. Already the time seems to have come when fresh demands will be made for the increasing facilities for higher education in the country itself. Why do parents with any sense of responsibility insist on their children going in for higher education? Are they unwise? Personally, as against Mr. Joseph, I would maintain that the parents have been fully justified in acting as they have done. How can equal opportunities be found in the public service, in the leadership of the country, in the moulding of healthy public opinion, if we are not going to give equal facilities for higher education to every citizen of the State and to the children of every citizen, whatever be his social position and whatever be his economic status, and enable him to obtain the fullest benefit from these opportunities for himself and his children, without being compelled to migrate to places outside the State where higher education can be more easily obtained than within the State? Anything that would exclude the possibility of even the poorest citizen of Travancore getting higher education for his children, literally at his own doors, will be simply undemocratic. To deny them higher education would be to deny them the opportunity of serving their country and serving themselves. A

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democratic Government implies an educated people, a people educated not merely in the lower, but in the higher sense. It means a people educated not merely to follow and to serve but to lead.

For my position, Sir, I can quote, if I am asked to do so, high authority from educational or from practically minded statesmen from all parts of the world, the authority of responsible and well-informed leaders of opinion whose pronouncements have always carried weight and who can claim to speak with at least such responsibility or authority as Mr. Joseph or any one else in this House. I repeat that any number of authorities of the highest kind can be quoted for the position which I maintain, *viz.*, that the advance of free institutions in any country is compatible only with a simultaneous advance of higher education and culture. (Mr. G. Paramesvaran Pillai, *hear, hear.*) We cannot aspire to anything like a proper improvement in our standards of liberalised administration unless we make it possible for all our people to get the highest and the best education they can obtain in our own country, and enable them to obtain these benefits, irrespective of their wealth or poverty. I would not hesitate to place the utmost emphasis on this aspect of the question. It is very necessary that its importance should be properly grasped. The reason for it is that despite its obvious validity, there are so many persons with crude opinions who deny its truth and force. It will take me far beyond my time today if I have to cite authorities, but I would ask leave to refer to one recent authority at least, one recent work published a few years ago by two learned and thoughtful philosophical thinkers, which is very apposite to my position. I refer to a standard work on 'Social Service' by Professor Muirhead and Professor Hetherington. This work is well-known and almost a classic on the subject. In it the authors have developed the argument which I have submitted to the House today, and they have taken considerable pains to expose the fallacy that higher education is incompatible with democratic aspirations. They have shown that the fallacious views, which are now criticised, are doing considerable harm to the proper development of social aims and to the proper realisation of social purposes. If works of this kind are referred to, and the classical authorities on the subject are consulted, it will be found that the ideas of Mr. Joseph in this matter are at least half a century out of date. I could have appreciated a line of argument somewhat different in character from his. It is undoubtedly true that what we require is the most economic management of collegiate institutions as well as of other institutions, because extravagance is unforgivable. I am free to admit that in all departments of education from the highest to the lowest there might be a considerable justification for a demand for a better orientation of outlook. We may ask for better curricula, better organisation, wider and better educational aims. The realisation of all this would give sufficient scope for educational activities and educational reforms. But these reforms are assuredly *not* going to be obtained by accepting Mr. Joseph's advice in the matter, and by doing what Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar has very properly stigmatised, as the strangling

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of our agencies for higher education. It would have been, as the Director has pointed out, very much straighter if Mr. Joseph had asked that our colleges should be abolished rather than be kept in a condition of suspended animation, gradually decreasing in usefulness and ending in final suspension of all their beneficent activities.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Sir, I have very little sympathy with the general trend of Mr. Joseph's remarks about the salary of Professors, but at the same time I should like to get some enlightenment from the Director of Public Instruction as to the line of argument he followed. I was not able to appreciate the full significance of his arguments. Mr. Matthew was asking Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar as to the relative salaries of the District Judges in Travancore and in British India. I do not know whether Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar understood what was behind that question. The salary of Professors in Travancore may be lower than the salary of Professors doing the same kind of work in British India. Similarly, the salary of District Judges here is considerably lower than in British India. If we take any other department, we find the same disparity in the salaries. The salary of officers is not directly regulated by the amount of work that they do. But I think the officers are paid according to the resources of the respective countries. I am not speaking as an authority especially as against the views of the Director of Public Instruction, but I hope he will clear my doubts when he replies to the criticism. I have some doubt about the cogency of the comparison made between officers in the various departments of our State and officers of the British Indian departments.

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): Will Mr. Mammen Mappillai appreciate the fact that, whereas it is possible for students of Travancore to avail themselves of the Professors elsewhere, it is not possible for the subjects of this State to get the benefit of the District Judges elsewhere?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Therefore the point is that our students get the benefit of good Professors outside. Thus it is all the more reason why we should not have more costly Professors. That may be only an additional argument why we should not go in for the luxury of paying more for Professors here. I have also something to say about the comparisons made by some members between Mysore and Travancore. Mysore is a prosperous country, both from the point of view of revenue and population. I think therefore that Mysore cannot be compared with Travancore. I think the subsequent speaker, Professor Rangaswami Aiyangar, was also harping in the same strain. Then again—

RAO BAHADUR K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR (*Principal, College of Arts*): May I ask Mr. Mammen Mappillai whether the area of

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jurisdiction and the powers of a District Judge in British India are identical with those here?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): It may not be. But the District Judge here is doing the same work intellectually and he may be spending the same number of hours to office work as a District Judge there. It does not depend upon the area. The nature of the justice he dispenses depends upon the amount of the work and the intensity of the work.

Sir, I do not want to be cross-examined by Professor Rangaswami Aiyangar.

RAO BAHADUR K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR (*Principal, College of Arts*): Sir, as Mr. Mammen Mappillai develops this question, I think I am entitled to put questions. He may choose to answer them or he may not answer them. Nobody can compel Mr. Mammen Mappillai to answer a question. But I am entitled to put my questions, and must be allowed to do so. I cannot be shut out by Mr. Mammen Mappillai's refusal to answer them even before they are put.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You are entitled to put the question.

RAO BAHADUR K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR (*Princip, College of Arts*): The question that I want to ask Mr. Mammen Mappillai is whether he is prepared to affirm that the work of the District Judges here is the same as the work of the District Judges in British India, taking their jurisdictions, the quality of work and powers, to be the same, and whether there are not other officers in the judicial service in Madras whose work is more nearly analogous to that of our District Judges than the District Judges of Madras?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): Is it possible for me to put a question to Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar? (*Laughter.*)

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: No.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Professor Rangaswami Aiyangar wants to pin me down to a particular point. I do not think that the comparison can be pressed. Of course, there may be very many points of difference and very many points of similarity as regards a certain point. No two things can be compared on all points. Comparison is always odious. I don't think that any two things can be on all fours with each other. There may be points of difference and points of similarity to be emphasised. I wanted to draw out certain points which might bear a different interpretation. I do not mean that, because one thing is compared with another on certain aspects, it should be assumed that points of similarity can be pressed all along the line. Because Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar simply brings out the facts that the Professors in Madras and Mysore are better paid, one should not take it as an axiomatic truth that the Professors here should be treated on the same footing. I think that there are other considerations which are sufficient to enable other members to take a different view.

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RAO BAHADUR K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR (*Principal, College of Arts*): Is there the same degree of *identity* such as exists between the duties and work of Professors here and in Madras or Mysore, between the work of District Judges here and District Judges in Madras?

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): I have said what I had to say. If it is not an answer to his question or if he is not convinced, I am very sorry.

RAO BAHADUR K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR (*Principal, College of Arts*): As a point of personal explanation, Sir, I may say that Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar does not want to be convinced. He has only put his question to Mr. Mammen Mappillai and it is for the House to be convinced. It is not a question of convincing a single member.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): I have given my answer. If I am not able to satisfy Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar, I cannot help it.

RAO BAHADUR K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR (*Principal, College of Arts*): It is not a question of Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar being satisfied or not satisfied.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): It may be due to my intellectual incapacity if I was not able to satisfy Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar. Whatever that be, I have given my answer and I cannot be pressed to give anything more than what I said.

Then again, the analogy may be carried further to a Professor in America who does the same work but who is paid five or ten times the salary of a Professor in Madras. I say therefore that comparisons are always odious.

I may draw the attention of the House to another aspect of the question. Professor Rangaswami Aiyangar was referring to the fact that the people of Travancore might be willing to serve in Travancore on lower pay because they want to serve nearer home. I wish that the Director and the Government would increasingly bear in mind that aspect of the question. I have always, whenever I got an opportunity, protested against the introduction of a preponderating foreign element in our educational service. They come here and it is with an air of condescension that they serve here. It would be a very good thing if we could manage without them. I wish that the department had more sons of the soil and I don't care even though they be far inferior to foreigners.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): സർ, ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം അധികമാണെന്നോ കുറവാണെന്നോ പറയുമ്പോൾ മറ്റു രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ കണക്കുംകൊണ്ടു താരതമ്യപ്പെടുത്താൻ ഉത്സാഹം പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ആ ഭാഗത്തെ സാമാജികന്മാരിൽ പലരും മദ്രാസിലും മൈസൂരിലും സഞ്ചരിക്കാൻ തയാറുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അടുത്തുള്ള കൊച്ചിവരെ പോകാൻ വലിയ വൈമനസ്യം പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. (ചിരി.)

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അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടണമെന്നുള്ള സംഗതി ഇവിടെ വാദവിഷയമായപ്പോൾ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇൻഡ്യയിൽ വൃത്രപായാണ് അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാക്ക ശമ്പളമെന്നു മിസ്റ്റർ സ്റ്റീഫൻസൺ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. കൊച്ചിയിൽ എത്ര രൂപായാണെന്നു ചോദിച്ചപ്പോൾ മറുപടിയില്ല. അതുപോലെതന്നെ പ്രൊഫസർമാരുടെ ശമ്പളക്കാര്യം വാദവിഷയമായ സമയത്തു മദ്രാസിലേയും മൈസൂരിലേയും ശമ്പളത്തോതും സ്കെയിലും എല്ലാം ഡയറക്ടക്കും മി: രംഗസ്വാമിഅയ്യങ്കാക്കും നിശ്ചയമുണ്ട്. കൊച്ചിയിലെകാര്യം വിസ്മരിച്ചുകളഞ്ഞതിൽ എന്തൊ ചില രഹസ്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. മദ്രാസിലെ പ്രൊഫസർമാരോടൊപ്പം നമ്മുടെ പ്രൊഫസർമാക്കും ശമ്പളം കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കയും അതുകൊണ്ടു നമുക്കു മറ്റു വിഷയങ്ങൾക്കു കുറവുവരാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്താൽ വലിയ ദോഷമില്ല.

"തരിവളയിട്ടു കിലുക്കാൻ മോഹം അരിമണിയൊന്നു കൊറിക്കാനില്ല"

എന്നു മലയാളത്തിലുള്ള പഴഞ്ചൊല്ലു നിങ്ങളും കേട്ടിരിക്കുമല്ലൊ. റാവു ബഹദൂർ രംഗസ്വാമിഅയ്യങ്കാർ മുതലായി ഇപ്പോൾ നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിലുള്ള അതിമാനുഷരും അമാനുഷരുമായ പ്രൊഫസർമാരെ എല്ലാക്കാലവും കിട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതു നല്ലതുതന്നെയെന്നിരുന്നാലും ഇത്ര വലിയ യോഗ്യതയുള്ള ആളുകൾക്കു ആകാവുന്നിടത്തോളം ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നുള്ള ശക്തി നമുക്കുണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കുന്നിടത്തോളം കാലം തരിവളയിട്ടു കിലുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഈ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഉന്നതവിദ്യാഭ്യാസംചെയ്തു് ഇത്ര വലിയ ശമ്പളമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു സ്കെയിലിൽ ജോലിനോക്കാൻ തയാറുണ്ടൊ എന്നൊരന്വേഷണം ഗവർമെൻറു നടത്തി ചിലവുകുറഞ്ഞ രീതിയിൽ നമ്മുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെപോലെ തന്നെ മേലും നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമൊ എന്നു പരിശോധിച്ചു് സാധിക്കയില്ലെന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടാലല്ലാതെ അന്യരാജ്യത്തിലെ തരിവള കിലുക്കരുതെന്നുമാത്രം പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ ഇരുന്നുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): The question that has been discussed by Mr. Joseph divides itself into two parts. One is the suggestion of the abolition of colleges. If I remember well, last year, when we were discussing the budget, at the time of the demands, one member, I do not know who, suggested that the criminal courts in the country were not necessary provided we gave sufficient education. I fail to see the meaning of the suggestion, coming more or

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less from the same side now, that educational institutions must be abolished. Will it thereby be asking that the criminal courts must be increased? If we attempt merely to try or suggest the abolition of long-standing institutions without in any way studying whether they are useful or not, I would call that a random attack. The other question, that is, the question of reducing the pay of professors, I thought would not have been pressed by Mr. Joseph. The discussion would have perhaps died of itself but for the fact that, in the course of the discussion, some unnecessary force seems to have been put into it which seemed to have interested other members to bring before this House their views upon the matter. Mr. Mammen Mappillai began by comparing the pay of the District Judges in British India, the force of which was admitted by the Director of Public Instruction, with the pay of the District Judges here. He thereby wanted us to infer that more or less the same proportion must exist in the pay of Professors in Madras and the pay of Professors in our colleges. I cannot agree with him in thinking that the comparison he wants us to draw in this connection will stand. First of all, as has been suggested by the questions put by Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar, the amount of work, the intensity of work and the quality of work effected by the District Judges in British India is known to be on a higher level than the work done by our District Judges.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): May I ask Mr. Matthew whether any District Judge in Travancore will admit that the kind of work and the quality of work cannot hold comparison with that in British India?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): I think they will admit if I ask them.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Is he quite sure of it?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Yes, I am quite sure of it. But the same cannot be said of the Professors in British India and here. The jurisdiction of the Professors of a college is limited to a certain number of students. A maximum number of students is fixed for each class. If the number of students rose higher than that, the class has to be divided into divisions. I would say therefore that the work of a Professor whether in British India or in Travancore is the same.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, North*): Is not the case the same if the number of suits filed in a certain court goes beyond a certain limit, the court should be split into two? Will there not be a comparison then between British India and Travancore?

MR. G. PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara*): May I rise to a point of order? I wish to know whether a detailed discussion of the judicial administration is in any way relevant to a discussion of the Education Department.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not think we need in any way travel further. It is absolutely irrelevant.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Then I do not answer the question.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): Is it irrelevant by way of illustration?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Not by way of illustration, but it is irrelevent to proceed to discuss upon that in detail.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): The number of students in the different classes of the college is limited by the rules prescribed by the university. The number of suits filed in the District Courts of Travancore cannot have any comprison or connection with the number of suits filed in British India.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): Is it not a question—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: We are travelling far.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): May I ask the member whether there is a District Judge for the whole of Travancore?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I have already said we need not go into the question in detail.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): In the case of the colleges, my plea is that we could be more or less guided by comparison to British India.

MR. K. C. MAMMEN MAPPILLAI (*Commerce and Industries, North*): Will Mr. Matthew extend the comparison to the colleges in America?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That question does not arise, Mr. Mammen Mappillai, because he has said that the colleges in Travancore and the Madras Presidency are under the same University.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): Are not the Professors in the Madras colleges and the Professors in the Trivandrum colleges teaching the same subject?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Yes.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*): Have they not the same teaching capacity and are they not teaching for the same number of hours?

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): Yes. They are also on the same Examining Board. The students here as well as in British Indian colleges sit for the same examinations. The question papers are set by the same Board of Examiners. The same or one University controls and superintends the work of the colleges. The colleges follow the same rules passed by the same university. This cannot be said of other departments. Therefore the contention put forward from the Government side is quite right. I would also urge that in the matter of educating our children we should see that the standard we give to our children is the same as the standard given in British India. Therefore it is all the more important that we equip our colleges with Professors of equal standing as professors in British India. Whether it be a man coming from our land or coming from other lands, I would

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urge that a greater attention must be drawn to the competency of the men we get, particularly in view of the fact that our colleges also have to stand with the test in the markets. If the students that pass from our colleges cannot be compared with the students that pass from the colleges in Madras or other places, it is evident that our students will have no value. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that the equipment of our colleges must be as far as possible brought on a level with the colleges in British India. With these remarks, I resume my seat.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I was very closely listening to the speech of Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar who wanted to make a very strong case against the motion. But the whole argument has been vitiated by the fact that he has made a comparison with what is obtaining in British India. We all know that in British India there is an administration which is considered on all hands as ruinous and top-heavy. To compare our conditions to those is really going too far. Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar has said that we want secondary education and that is one of the most important necessaries of civic life and then alone we can have cultural life and proper equipment for democracy. Sir, to have real culture and advanced education, it is not necessary that we should also presuppose that there must be costly Professors. Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar was prepared to concede that, in the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, the strength was not in any way lower than ours. That is enough for my purpose. How is it that students are going there in spite of the Professors being paid much less?

RAO BAHADUR K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR (*Principal, College of Arts*): May I ask the member whether he is aware of what the nominal salaries of professors in the St. Joseph's College, for the purpose of grants, are?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I do not know.

RAO BAHADUR K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR (*Principal, College of Arts*): Is he aware that their salary is put down as equal to that of the Professors of the Government Colleges with equal qualifications?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I am not concerned with the grant that the Government gives to that college. I am only concerned with the fact whether there are men available to teach pupils on a lower salary.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar made a distinction. He said it is not a secular institution.

RAO BAHADUR K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR (*Principal, College of Arts*): May I tell him that I pointed out that in that case both the Principal and Professors belong to the Jesuit Mission and therefore they cannot take any salary? May I know if the member is aware that they do not even sign the salary bills?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I do not know. The cost of living has gone high recently, and, therefore, he was arguing that even the present salaries are not enough and that it is an absolute necessity that they should be increased.

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RAO BAHADUR K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR (*Principal, College of Arts*): On a point of order, Sir, I have to say that I mentioned only that the 'real value' of the salary the Professors received has become considerably lower.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): The whole difference is between the official and the ordinary notions of living; it is all a question of attitude. Mr. Joseph said that there might be people to take up the work on a less pay, and I know of an instance in which an eminently qualified gentleman offered his honorary service. Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar was saying that living has gone very high in these days. It may be for two reasons, either on account of superfluity of cash or scarcity of food. Dr. Kunjan Pillai will come forward and say that there is neither scarcity of food nor of production. I may say that there is this superfluity of cash and that superfluity is caused by high salaries for one thing.

RAO BAHADUR K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR (*Principal, College of Arts*): May I just point out to the member—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: We are travelling far into these economic questions, the consideration of which is not relevant in this connection.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): He has been appealing to the House that the Professors will have to starve.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He only said that the prices have gone up.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): He incidentally referred to starvation salaries. Anyway, my argument is that we should not pay our Professors as highly as is done in British India where the administration is conducted in an unpatriotic and top-heavy manner. That is the point at issue.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I am very much thankful to Mr. K. V. Ragaswami Aiyangar for the very interesting speech that he has delivered in this House. I was very much attracted by the eloquence and the mode of delivery of his speech. As regards the substance of what he said, I do not know what value I have to attach to it because of the fact that most of his remarks are irrelevant and outside the scope of the present discussion. He was speaking about economic and political principles which I think are quite unnecessary for the purpose of the discussion. I may tell Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar that I am not against higher education. I only say that, for an average Travancorean, higher collegiate education is not necessary, especially in the light of the results already before us. Generally our people after getting collegiate education go about hunting for appointments even on a salary of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20. As regards the other portions of Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar's speech, I do not think there is any point worth considering in the course of this discussion.

Regarding the comparison of the pay here with that in British India, I may say I do not base my arguments on such comparisons. As a matter of fact, I am not in favour of such comparisons. I was

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forced to do so because Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar himself made reference to that. Comparisons will never be accurate and cannot be the basis for our judgment and decision. The only point I have to add on the merits of the proposition is this. The number of hours a professor has to work in our colleges may be the same as those of the Professors of other places. I only say that considering the resources of our State, we cannot afford to pay such high salaries to our Professors. If this country has been producing much more wealth, it may perhaps be good to pay such large amounts to these Professors. So far as the present incumbents are concerned, I am not for reducing their pay. I am only urging the point as regards future appointments and increases of pay. As regards the speeches delivered by some non-official members, I wish to ascertain their real views in this matter. They neither supported nor opposed the motion. So, to ascertain that, I would rather press the motion. I can very well appreciate the talent and advocacy of Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar and Mr. Rangaswami Aiyangar. It is indeed their duty to support the basis on which they themselves stand. I press the matter for the attention of the non-official members of the Council. I do not mind the views taken by the official members of the House. I only wish to know whether, in the interests of the country, the non-official members are prepared to take my view in the matter.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, in his opening speech, Mr. Joseph compared the salaries of Professors with those of District Judges. I then refused to follow his example in instituting the comparison. I did so deliberately and said that the only sort of comparison that I would make would be that between the salaries which Professors are getting here and those which they get in the adjoining parts of British India and in Mysore. When I was asked about the salaries of Professors in Cochin, I said I did not know. Mr. Tarakan seems to think that there is some hidden meaning in my profession of ignorance regnrding the salaries in Cochin. He seems to imagine that I know those salaries but do not want to impart the benefit of my knowledge to the House, as that would be unfavourable to my case.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*): I only said that he did not take pains to ascertain it.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I have an answer to that also. I may tell Mr. Tarakan that I knew the salaries in Madras and Mysore long ago. I did not write for the information either to Madras or to Mysore after receiving notice of the motion. After the motion was moved by Mr. Joseph, I refreshed my memory by a reference to my friend, the Financial Secretary, and he was good enough to confirm the correctness of my information by showing me a printed book in which the salsaries of the I. E. S. and M. E. S. officers are given. I asked him about the salaries in Cochin, but he

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said he did not know them. I may also inform Mr. Tarakan that I received notice of this motion only a few days ago. Mr. Tarakan knows that I am comparatively new to the Directorship and that it was only about four months ago that I took charge of that office. In the early part of last week, I was busy going through the reports of the proceedings of the Council in the previous Budget Sessions and in the latter part, I had to prepare for about 87 reduction motions. In connection with these motions, I had to collect facts and figures to enable me to answer arguments likely to be advanced by members on the opposite side. I must admit, Sir, that owing to this heavy work, I failed to foresee that this motion was likely to be pressed with much force and that it would be necessary for me to obtain information regarding the salaries of Professors in Cochin. I may add that as I got notice of this motion only a few days ago, it is doubtful if I could have got the information by now, even if I had written to Cochin for it.

Mr. Mammen Mappillai asked me whether in view of the disparity of the salaries given to District Judges in Travancore and in Madras, the salaries of Professors here bear a proper proportion to the salaries of the Professors in Madras.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*) : I want a ruling from the Chair as to whether all this is relevant.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar, you need not go into the question of the salaries of the District Judges.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : I was referring to that only to point out that the District Judges in Madras are members of the Indian Civil Service.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*) : Not all of them.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : Except a few who have been promoted from the Provincial Service.

MR. N. KUMARAN (*Nominated*) : Some are recruited from the Bar also.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*) : There are a few recruited from the Bar also. But most of the District Judges are recruited from the Civil Service, the entrance to which is by means of open competition. Sir, I do not want to pursue the matter further because it is likely to be invidious. I do not mind whether this motion is carried or lost, but I do not want to say anything more on the point referred to by Mr. Mammen Mappillai. The maximum salary of a Professor here is Rs. 700, whereas in the Indian Educational Service it is Rs 1,750. The ratio between these two is 2 to 5. But as far as the work is concerned, there is absolutely no difference. Both here and in Madras, the Professors prepare students for the same examinations of the same university. Again, if you consider the number of students under the Professors here and the number under the Professors there, I am sure the advantage will be in favour of our Professors.

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[Mr. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar.]

Sir, comparison has been instituted between the salaries of Professors in the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and those of Professors here. I think that there is absolutely no use in making the comparison. It will be like comparing the second with the foot. The two are altogether different in kind. You cannot compare two quantities unless they are of the same kind. You cannot compare time with length, you cannot compare either of them with mass. The Professors here work in expectation of adequate payment for the work they do, whereas the Professors in the St. Joseph's College give their services to that institution out of a spirit of self-sacrifice. The same is the case with the Alwaye College. The Principal of that College gets only Rs. 150. Does the member mean that the salary of the Principal here should also be reduced to Rs. 150? Again, consider the case of the Ferguson College at Poona. Such an eminent Indian statesman as the late Mr. Gokhale was getting only Rs. 70 in that institution and he served it for 20 years on that salary.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I say that the comparison was made only to point out that there could be little hardship if the pay of the Professors is reduced, since the Professors in the St. Joseph's College and other such institutions are living comfortably and are able to manage with the salary that they get and they also do the same work of teaching college students?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): We here can also manage with Rs. 200 or Rs. 150. But the question of a living wage does not arise, as it is not the one under discussion. My point is that the salary should be in accordance with the quality of the work turned out. That is the sum and substance of my contention.

Mr. A. K. Pillai was saying that the present scale of salary is very high. But I would remind him of the practically universal outcry that was raised in the Travancore newspapers at the time the scale of salary of Professors was reduced to Rs. 300-700 and ask him whether, in the light of that fact, he considers that he is voicing public opinion in the matter.

In the light of these observations, I trust that the House will reject the motion.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know when Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar said that he did not mind whether this motion was carried or not, it means that the Government attach only so much weight to the opinion of the members of this House?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I did not say that neither I nor the Government care for the opinion of this House. What I said was that even at the risk of losing the motion, I was not going to use certain arguments that would strengthen my case. I said that I attached greater importance to the means that I employ than to the question whether I win or lose.

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The motion was then put to the vote and lost, 18 voting *for* and 20 *against* the motion.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN (*Kunnatnad*) : I demand a poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

AYES 20

1. Mr. K. I. Joseph	11. Mr. Kallur Narayana Pillai
2. ,, N. V. Joseph	12. ,, P. K. Narayana Pillai
3. ,, X. G. Lopez	13. ,, K. P. Nilakanta Pillai
4. ,, C. P. Kochukunju Pillai	14. ,, M. N. Pillai
5. ,, A. K. Pillai	15. ,, Changanchery K. Parameswaran Pillai
6. ,, N. Kumaran	16. ,, G. Raman Menon
7. ,, T. Kumara Pillai	17. ,, K. Sivarama Panikkar
8. ,, K. Madhavan Pillai	18. ,, M. Sivatanu Pillai
9. ,, K. C. Mammen Mappillai	19. ,, C. P. Tarakan
10. ,, G. Narayana Pillai	20. ,, K. K. Thomas

NOES—22

1. Mr. J. B. Cook	13. Mr. Kayyalam Parameswaran Pillai
2. ,, Paul Daniel	14. Mrs. M. Poonen Lukose
3. ,, R. Dhanukoti Pillai	15. Mr T. P. Ramasubba Aiyar
4. ,, K. George	16. Rao Bahadur K. V. Rangaswami Aiyangar
5. ,, A. J. John	17. Mr. S. C. H. Robinson
6. ,, C. Kerala Varma Koil Tampuran	18 ,, M. Subrahmanya Pillai
7. ,, R. K. Krishna Pillai	19 ,, C. P. Thomas
8. ,, R. Krishnaswami Aiyar	20 ,, C. N. Tuppan Nambutiri
9. Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai	21 ,, V. S. Subrahmanya Aiyar
10. Mr. K. V. Natesa Aiyar	22. ,, A. J. Van Ross
11. ,, R. Nilakanta Pillai	
12. ,, R. Padmanabhan	

Motion 77.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Motion No. 77 is identical with the one which the House has just now considered. We may therefore pass on to the next motion.

II. HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA'S COLLEGE OF ARTS.

Motions 78 to 80.

The following motions were not moved :—

MR. G. RAMAN MENON :

78. To omit the allotment of Rs. 390 for one draftsman.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI :

79. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,644 for the College of Arts by Rs. 100.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH :

80. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,644 for the College of Arts by Rs. 100.

III. HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

Motions 81 to 83

MR. A. K. PILLAI :

81. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,669 for establishment by Rs. 10.

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MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:

82. To omit the allotment of Rs. 5,000 under lump provision for opening Group II of the Intermediate course and for raising the standard of the college to the first grade.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

83. To omit the allotment of Rs. 5,000 under lump provision for opening Group II of the Intermediate course and for raising the standard of the college to the first grade.

Motion 84.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Sir, I beg to make the following motion:—

84. To omit the allotment of Rs. 5,000 under lump provision for opening Group II of the Intermediate course and for raising the standard of the college for Women to the first grade.

Before speaking anything regarding the motion itself, I may just read out a portion from the Financial Secretary's speech of last year. This is what he says. –

"But I am sure the House will agree that a headlong, impetuous career must be checked. Accordingly in this budget Government have provided only just sufficient funds as will enable the department to carry on for the next year and nothing substantial is provided for further development. *That is the position it is intended to maintain* until we take thought and determine the lines of our educational policy. It is a great question and I need hardly assure the House that no decision will be taken without consulting non-official opinion and representative interests."

So, apart from the merits of the question, I have to submit for the consideration of this House that it has been clearly stated in the Financial Statement of last year that no further development in the present line of education will be undertaken by the Governmens unless and until a revision of the present educational policy it effected and that with the advice of the representatives of the people. In the light of this observation of the Financial Secretary, I cannot understand the meaning of demanding a sum now to open Group II in the present second grade Women's College and also to raise it to the first grade. If the policy of the Government is to change day by day according to the whims and fancies of the persons in charge of particular departments, I fail to see how the progress of the State could be worked out. I may even say that this is a matter affecting the very primary rights of the people. The Government make a promise once and very soon they forget it and want to follow the courses dictated by their own fancies. Naturally I have to consider this as a sort of slighting the members of this Council. These are the preliminary remarks that I want to make as regards this motion.

Regarding the merits also, I do not think it is necessary to have a first grade college for lady students or to establish Group II in the present College for Women. I do not think there will be many lady students who want to take up Group II; and, even if there be, I think it would be sufficient if accommodation for them is given in the present College of Science. I do not see any harm in lady students being admitted in men's colleges. Therefore, even on the merits of the question, I am

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not prepared to support the present allotment. I also wish to point out that, in addition to this sum, the authorities have allotted Rs. 15,000 for buildings, in the P. W. D. Budget for this purpose. I think these two items are absolutely unnecessary. The whole question of the educational policy has to be considered sooner or later. Although some of the motions have not been made and others have been withdrawn, I am sure the Government have understood that the general sense of the House is in favour of the revision of the present educational policy. In the light of that fact, I think it will be advisable if the Government would reconsider the position and postpone the consideration of further developments in the present line of education. With these observations, I place the motion before the House.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, I rise to oppose the motion. The Women's College now affords instruction in Groups I and III of the Intermediate course. Two years ago, in July 1924, a petition was presented to the Government by certain persons—I do not remember whether a deputation did not also wait upon the Dewan—requesting the opening of Group II of the Intermediate course in the Women's College. This petition was forwarded to the Lady Principal for remarks. In reporting on the petition, she stated that it would be desirable to open Group II and also to raise the college to the first grade. This was towards the close of the academic year 1924-25. The Director asked the Government for instructions as to whether the question should be considered immediately. The Government answered that it was too late to do anything in respect of the petition in the following year, but nevertheless asked the Director to make a report on the matter at an early date. In the last academic year, the Lady Principal again reported on the matter and Mr. Stephenson sent up his recommendation to the Government. He stated in his letter that there was a demand in the country for the opening of Group II in the Women's College and that the opening of that Group would add to the breadth of the institution and would be useful in every way. He also stated that it was not desirable to take women students half way through the university course and then leave them to shift for themselves and either join a men's college here or go and join a women's college elsewhere, for finishing the rest of their university course and that therefore it would be desirable to open Group II and also raise the college to the first grade. In that case, he stated that a beginning might be made with Groups V and VI of the B. A. course. Group V is History and Economics and in Group VI, there are two sub-groups, VI (*a*) with Sanskrit as the main language and Malayalam as the subsidiary language and VI (*b*) with Malayalam as the main language and sanskrit as the subsidiary language. The Government considered his letter and called for detailed proposals as regards staff and other matters. By that time, Mr. Stephenson had proceeded on leave and it was left to me to make the required proposals. When I sent up my proposals, it was open to the Government to sanction the opening of Group II and the raising of the college to the first grade without consulting this Council. But although the law conferred this power upon

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[Mr. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar.]

them, they thought it better not to embark on an enterprise of this magnitude without obtaining the opinion of the Council and accordingly ordered the inclusion of this lump provision in the budget, so that the Council may have an opportunity to discuss the question and express its opinion thereon.

Coming to the merits of the question, I may point out that, in the Science College for men, there are in Group II, 14 women students in the Senior Intermediate Class and 15 in the Junior. The number of students, men and women, seeking admission to Group II in that college is growing year by year. When I was the Principal, my practice was first to admit all women students who had been declared eligible for college admission and who applied for admission to Group II and then admit men students to the remaining seats. I believe that practice is being still followed. As I have stated already, there is no other Group in the Science College for which there is such a great demand for admission as there is in the case of Group II. With the bifurcation, the demand for admission to Group I seems to have been more than adequately met. But in Group II, the demand is far in excess of the number of seats available. Therefore in the interests of the large number of men students who now unsuccessfully seek admission to Group II, I would ask this Council whether the time has not come to adopt a course of action that will enable the seats that are now reserved for women students to become available for the men students.

I have to mention another point also in this connection. According to the rules of the Madras University, while women students who are not declared eligible for admission to a college may be admitted to a women's college at the discretion of the Lady Principal, they may not be admitted at all to a men's college. Hence those women students whose certificates do not declare them eligible for college admission are not admitted to Group II in the Science College. But if that Group is opened in the Women's College, such women students also may be admitted there and consequently the number of women students who take Group II will become much larger. I am sure that if this Council accepts the proposal of the Government, not less than thirty students will join Group II in the Women's College; and that is a very good strength to start with.

Moreover, Group II is a very useful Group to those women who intend to take up the medical profession. There is a large demand for medical women in our country. Our women have not yet sufficiently advanced freely to go in for treatment at the hands of male doctors. There are many among them who are reluctant to go in for that kind of medical help and to that class of women, women doctors will be most useful. Therefore, the opening of Group II in the College of Women will satisfy a long-felt want by enabling a large number of women to adopt the medical career.

Then with regard to—

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MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Sir, is there not a time-limit for the member? There are several other motions which have to come in during the course of the day.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He may finish his speech in a few minutes.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): With regard to the raising of the college to the first grade, I may observe that there are enough women students in the B A. classes of the Arts College to ensure our getting classes of decent size in the History and Language groups if those groups are started in the Women's College. In the current year, the number of students in the Junior B. A. class in Groups IV, V and VI of the Arts College taken together is 15 and in the Senior B. A. class their number is 26. Apart from these numbers—

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): May I know from the member the strength for the last year?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Last year the strength was 28 in the Junior B. A. class and 9 in the Senior. In the year before, it was 11 and 13 in the Junior and Senior B. A. classes respectively.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): May I know the average cost per student in the Women's College?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am sorry I have not got the figures.

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): It is very nearly Rs. 400.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): It can be easily found. The number of students is 126 and the expenditure is Rs. 47,000. So it will be nearly Rs. 400 per student.

I may inform the House that a good many of women students who pass their Intermediate Examination from the Women's College go to Queen Mary's College, or to the Women's Christian College at Madras for their B. A. course. This is due to their disinclination to join a purely men's college. I am mentioning this fact to show that while there are a few women who have no objection to co-education, there are still many in our country who are not in favour of it and therefore their guardians prefer to incur heavy expenditure in sending them to a distant place like Madras in order that they may study in colleges intended for women. For these reasons, we may be sure that if the Women's College is raised to the first grade, classes of reasonable size can be formed in Groups V, VI (A) and VI (C).

MR. K. MADHAVAN PILLAI (*Trivandrum* cum *Neduvangad*): May I know from the learned Director of Public Instruction whether he is in a position to give information as to the number of girls, say between 13 and 20 years of age, who are now in the boys' schools?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am not in a position to give that information. But I can give the total number of girls studying in boys' schools.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): നാച്ചറൽ സയൻസ്, സ്ത്രീകളും പുരുഷന്മാരും ഒന്നിച്ചിരുന്നു പഠിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

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MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): പഠിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : നാച്ചുറൽ സയൻസിനു പുരുഷന്മാരും സ്ത്രീകളും ഒരുമിച്ചിരിക്കാമെന്നും, ഹിസ്റ്ററിക്കും, ലാംഗ്വെജിനും ഒന്നിച്ചിരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നും ആണോ പറയുന്നത്.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): ചിലക്കേ അതിൽ വിരോധം ഒള്ളൂ. അവർ മദ്രാസിലെ ക്വീൻമേരീസ് കാളേജിലൊ, മറൊപോയി ചേരുന്നുണ്ട്.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : നാച്ചുറൽ സയൻസ് പഠിക്കുന്നതിനു സ്ത്രീകളും പുരുഷന്മാരും ഒന്നിച്ചിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഹിസ്റ്ററിക്കു ഒന്നിച്ചിരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നതു് എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണു്?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): അങ്ങിനെ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നില്ല. ഏതു വിഷയവും പുരുഷന്മാരോടു് ഒന്നിച്ചു പഠിക്കുന്നതിനു ചില സ്ത്രീകൾക്കു വിരോധം ഉണ്ടു് എന്നു മാത്രമേ ഞാൻ പറയുന്നുള്ളൂ.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഇതിൽ ആദ്യം തുടങ്ങേണ്ടതു്. ഏതാണു്?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): ഇൻറർമീഡിയെററിൽ രണ്ടാംഗ്രൂപ്പും, ബി. ഏ. യിൽ ചരിത്രം ഭാഷകൾ ഈ ഗ്രൂപ്പുകളും എല്ലാം ഒന്നിച്ചുതുറക്കണം എന്നാണു ഗവർണ്മെൻറു വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*) : യൂനിവേർസിററികമ്മററി സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള റിപ്പോർട്ടിനെപ്പററി എന്തെങ്കിലും ആലോചിച്ചു തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതിനുമുമ്പ് സ്ത്രീകളുടെ കാളേജിനെ ഫർസ്റ്റ് ഗ്രേഡ് ആക്കുന്നതു നന്നായിരിക്കുമോ?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): ഇവിടെ മൂന്നു നാലു കാളേജ് ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു ഇവിടം ഒരു യൂനിവേർസിററി സെൻറർ ആയിരിക്കാനേ നിവർത്തിയുള്ളൂ. യൂനിവേർസിററി കമ്മററി റിപ്പോർട്ടു് ഏതു വിധത്തിൽ ഇരുന്നാലും വിമൻസു കാളേജ് ഫസ്റ്റ് ഗ്രേഡ് ആക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു് യാതൊരു വിരോധവുമില്ല. ഇവിടെ സയൻസ് കാളേജ്, ആർട്ട്സ് കാളേജ്, ലാ കാളേജ്, ടെയിനിങ്ങു് കാളേജ്, വിമൻസ് കാളേജ് ഇങ്ങനെ നാലഞ്ചു കാളേജുകൾ ഉണ്ടു്.

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MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഹയർഗ്രേഡ് ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് സ്കൂളുകളിൽ സ്ത്രീ പുരുഷന്മാർ ഒന്നിച്ചിരുന്നു പഠിക്കുന്നതു ദോഷമോ അതല്ലകാളേജുകളിൽ സ്ത്രീ പുരുഷന്മാർ ഒന്നിച്ചിരുന്നു പഠിക്കുന്നതു ദോഷമോ? ഇതിൽ ഏതാണ് അധികം ദോഷമായിട്ടുള്ളതു?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): ഹൈസ്കൂളിലായിരുന്നാലും, കാളേജിലായിരുന്നാലും, ൧൫ വയസ്സിനു താഴെയായിരുന്നാൽ അതു ദോഷമില്ല. (ചിരി).

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഹയർഗ്രേഡ് ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ സാധാരണയായിട്ടു സ്ത്രീകൾ കാണുന്നതു ൧൫ വയസ്സിനു മേൽ ൨൦-നു അകമല്ലേ?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): ൧൫ വയസ്സിൽ കൂടുതലായിട്ടു ഹൈസ്കൂളുകളിൽ കാണുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ശരിയാണെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കാം. കാളേജു ക്ലാസുകളിൽ പഠിക്കുന്ന സ്ത്രീകൾക്കു സാധാരണ ൨൨ വയസ്സിനു മേൽ കാണുകയില്ലേ?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): ൧൫ വയസ്സു കഴിഞ്ഞവർ കാണും.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അതിൽ ഏതാണ് അപകടമായ കാലം?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): അതിൽ അപകടം ഉണ്ടെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അപകടം ഉണ്ടു.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ സ്ത്രീ പുരുഷന്മാർ ഒന്നിച്ചിരുന്നു പഠിക്കുന്ന ക്ലാസുകൾ എല്ലാം മാറുന്നതല്ലേ നല്ലതു?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): അതും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു്.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam* cum *Vilavankod*): ഇവിടത്തെ സ്ത്രീകളുടെ കാളേജിനെ ഫർസ്റ്റ്ഗ്രേഡ് ആക്കിയാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ മദ്രാസിൽ കീൻമേരിസ് കാളേജിൽ പഠിക്കുന്നകുട്ടികൾ എല്ലാവരും തിരിയെവരുമോ?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): ഇപ്പോൾ പോയിട്ടുള്ളവർ തിരിയെ വന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും ഇനിമേൽ പോകാതിരിക്കും.

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MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഇപ്പോൾ ആർട്ട്സ് കാളേജിൽ ഉള്ളതിനെക്കാൾ കൂടുതൽ കായ്ക്ഷമത വരുത്താമെന്നും, അവിടെ പഠിക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികളെയെല്ലാം ഇങ്ങോട്ടു വരുത്താമെന്നും വിചാരിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): പോയ കുട്ടികളെ വരുത്താമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ആർട്സ് കാളേജിൽ പുരുഷന്മാരായ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളോട് ഒന്നിച്ചിരുന്നു പഠിക്കാൻ വൈമനസ്യമുള്ളവർ മദ്രാസിലേക്കു പോകുന്നതിനു പകരം ഇവിടത്തെ വിമൻസ് കാളേജിൽ ചേരും.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Are not the male students going to Madras now-a-days to prosecute their higher studies?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): As far as I know only very few go to Madras now-a-days after the opening of Honours classes here.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ആർട്ട്സ് കാളേജിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉള്ള കായ്ക്ഷമതപോലെ വിമൻസ് കാളേജിനെ ഫാംഗ്രേഡ് ആക്കിയാൽ കിട്ടുന്നതിന് എന്തു ചിലവാകും?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): ഇപ്പോൾ ഇംഗ്ലീഷിന് രണ്ടു ട്യൂട്ടർമാരാണ് ഉള്ളത്. ഫാംഗ്രേഡ് ആക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഒരു ട്യൂട്ടരും ഒരസിസ്റ്റൻറു പ്രൊഫസരുംകൂടി വേണ്ടിവരും.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഉദ്ദേശം അതിന്റെ ആകെതുക എന്താകുമെന്നു പറയാമോ?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): പറയാം. ഇംഗ്ലീഷിനു ൨൦൦ രൂപാ മുതൽ ൩൦൦ രൂപാവരെ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഒരസിസ്റ്റൻറു പ്രൊഫസർ വേണം. ഫാ൦൦ രൂപാ മുതൽ ഫാ൫൦ രൂപാവരെ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഒരു ട്യൂട്ടരുംവേണം. ഇപ്പോൾ ഹിസ്റ്ററിക്കു രണ്ടു ട്യൂട്ടർമാരെയുള്ളൂ. അതിലേക്ക് ഒരു പ്രൊഫസ്സറും ഒരസിസ്റ്റൻറു പ്രൊഫസറും വേണ്ടിവരും. പ്രൊഫസ്സർവേലക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾ വിചാരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത് ഒരു യൂറോപ്യൻ ലേഡിയെവരുത്തണമെന്നാണ്. അതിനാൽ ൪൦൦ രൂപാ മുതൽ ൫൫൦ രൂപാവരെ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഒരു പ്രൊഫസ്സറും ൨൦൦ രൂപാ മുതൽ ൩൦൦ രൂപാവരെ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഒരസിസ്റ്റൻറു പ്രൊഫസ്സറും അതിലേക്കുവേണം. ഇത്രയുമുണ്ടായിരുന്നാൽ ഹിസ്റ്ററി ഗ്രൂപ്പു തുടങ്ങാം. അതിനുംപുറമേ സംസ്കൃതവും മലയാളവും തുടങ്ങണമെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ആർട്ട്സ് കാളേജിൽ ഉള്ളതിനെ തോതായി എടുക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള പണ്ഡിറിനും പുറമെ ൨൫൦ രൂപാ ശമ്പ

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ളമുള്ള ഓരോ ലക്ചറും ൨൦൦ രൂപാ മുതൽ ൨൬൫ രൂപാ വരെ ശമ്പളമുള്ള ഓരോ ട്യൂട്ടറും ക്രൂതലായി വേണ്ടിവരും.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): കെട്ടിടത്തിനെസംബന്ധിച്ച് ക്രൂതൽ ചിലവാകുകയില്ലെ?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): ചിലവാകും.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഒന്നാംഗ്രേഡ് കോളേജ് ആക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അവിടെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു മുഴുവനും സ്ത്രീകളെതന്നെ നിയമിക്കുമൊ?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): കഴിയുന്നിടത്തോളം സ്ത്രീകളെത്തന്നെ നിയമിക്കും.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഇപ്പോൾ വിമൻസ് കോളേജിൽ പുരുഷന്മാർ പഠിപ്പിച്ചുവരുന്നുണ്ടൊ?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): ഉണ്ട്.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ആ സ്ഥാനത്തേക്ക് സ്ത്രീകൾ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടൊ?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Duly qualified women have been appointed whenever they were available. There is now Mr. Bhimachar who is the Sanskrit Pandit in the Women's College. An application has been received from one Miss Kartyayani Amma who is qualified for the post and she has been recommended.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I rise to know whether this is not begging the question. They are discussing as to what the cost would be if this were allowed.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Kumara Pillai wanted to know what the cost will be and Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar is answering him.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): അതു അറിയേണ്ടതാണല്ലൊ. ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ നിന്നും അനുവദിക്കുന്ന പണമാണ് അതു്. ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു് ൫,൦൦൦ രൂപാ എന്നെഴുതിക്കാണുന്നു, മറൊരു സ്ഥലത്തു് ൯,൦൦൦ രൂപാ എന്നും എഴുതിക്കാണുന്നു. ആ ചിലവിനെപ്പറ്റി അറിയേണ്ടതാണല്ലൊ.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): മിഡ്വൈഫ് ൨൫-൹- മുതൽ ൩൦-൹- വരെയുള്ള ൨൫ ദിവസത്തേക്കു വേണ്ട തുകയാണ് ൫൦൦ രൂപാ.

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MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): ഇപ്പോൾ കാളേജിനെ ഫർസ്റ്റ് ഗ്രേഡ് ആക്കുമ്പോൾ അതിലേക്കാവശ്യമുള്ള എല്ലാ വിഷയങ്ങളും പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻ സ്ത്രീകളെത്തന്നെ കിട്ടുമോ?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): ഹിസ്റ്ററിയും ഇംഗ്ലീഷും പഠിപ്പിക്കാൻ സ്ത്രീകളെകിട്ടാൻ വിഷമമില്ല. നാച്ചുറൽ സയൻസിന് ഡിമാൻസ്ട്രേട്ടറായിട്ട പുരുഷന്മാരെ കിട്ടുകയുള്ളു. സ്ത്രീകളെ കിട്ടാൻ പ്രയാസമാണ്.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): വാദ്ധ്യാർ പുരുഷനായിരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട ദോഷമില്ലെ?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): വാദ്ധ്യാർമാത്രമല്ലെ പുരുഷൻ ആയിരിക്കയുള്ളു. പുരുഷന്മാരോട കൂടി ഒന്നിച്ചിരുന്ന പഠിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ലല്ലൊ.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Sir, I understand that the motion is to omit the whole allotment.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The House in order to vote upon the motion should know what the probable cost will be.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam cum Vilavankod*): വാദ്ധ്യാർ മാത്രം പുരുഷനായിരിക്കുന്നതിൽ ദോഷമില്ലെന്നാണോ പറയുന്നത്?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): ശോഷാസ്ത്രീകൾ ഒന്നും അല്ലല്ലൊ പള്ളിക്കൂടങ്ങളിൽ പഠിക്കാൻ വരുന്നവർ.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Before the member resumes his seat will he be able to give us an approximate idea of the recurring expenditure and non-recurring expenditure?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: He said it was about Rs. 5,000 for half a month.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): That amount includes certain non-recurring items. According to the estimate sent up by me for inclusion in the budget for 1102, the total sum was Rs. 9,608. That includes Rs. 3,000 for an initial grant for books and appliances and Rs. 6,000 for initial grants for scientific appliances, books and supply of gas. Deducting these two sums, we get a balance of Rs. 608 under Salaries and Establishment for half a month. Of course, the maximum recurring expenditure will not be reached till the beginning of the second year. All the staff necessary need not be appointed at first. For example, the additional teachers in English need not all be appointed in the beginning. Only one will have to be appointed next year; the appointment of the other may be postponed to 1103. So also in the case of the Professor and the Assistant Professor of History, one will have to be appointed in the year 1102; the other may be postponed to 1103. So the full cost of the proposal

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will become evident only after the beginning of the academic year 1928-29, that is, two years hence. I shall give the approximate amount. Rs. 200-300 will have to be given to the Assistant Professor of English and Rs. 100-175 to the Tutor. So, in the beginning, the additional cost on account of the English Department will be Rs. 300 a month. As regards History, we require one Professor and one Assistant Professor. Let us take the Professor's initial salary at Rs. 300 and the Assistant Professor's at Rs. 200. The two together will make Rs. 500. Thus the amount required for these two subjects comes to Rs. 800. Then the Principal's salary has to be increased from Rs. 650, the present salary, to Rs. 900. This increase of Rs. 250 will make the total come to Rs. 1,050. There is also the additional staff for Sanskrit and Malayalam. This will cost Rs. 700. So, on the whole, the initial additional cost will come to Rs. 1,750 a month or about Rs. 21,000 a year. If the additional cost on account of establishment is also included, it may go up to Rs. 25,000.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*) : So far as I can gather, the non-official side does not want the First Grade College to be established or any new groups started in the Intermediate. There is a fundamental question behind it and, unless we decide the principle first, there is no use going on calculating piecemeal. We have to consider whether we are prepared to make more commitments. We are already searching our hearts to see whether we have done right in having gone so far. Before we have made up our minds, we cannot make further progress in the same direction. This demand before the House is only an introduction of the thin end of the wedge. They are asking for the Second Group in the Intermediate classes. If this is granted, they will be naturally asking for other groups in the Intermediate course and when the First Grade College is established, then they will be asking for all the groups from Group I to Group VII to be established. Then they will be naturally asking for the Honours course on the ground that the girls will otherwise be going to Madras and that there will be sufficient students to go up for Honours courses even here. All this means that we are duplicating all the heavy expenditure now incurred on behalf of the Arts College and the Science College. So, I think that it will be a very serious step to take and unless we shall have time to consider more deeply about it, this piecemeal sort of consultation and attempts would be harmful. Once we have gone to a certain extent, it will be very very difficult to retrace our steps and that will then be advanced as an argument to go further. So, I think the House will consider the matter twice, perhaps more, before they allow this item to pass.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil*): I move that the discussion may be closed.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I do not accept the closure motion. For it is a very important matter and I think there ought to be a little more discussion about it.

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*) : Sir, I am sorry that I am not able to support the motion of my friend Mr. Joseph. It is not entirely a question of omitting the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for the cause of higher education alone. Mr. Joseph has quoted as one of his fundamental reasons

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[Mr. N. V. Joseph.]

the statement of the Financial Secretary last year. If we accept that proposition, we bind down the hands of the Government to spend no money in the cause of higher education, for it does not give any encouragement to the private institutions also.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Will the member please explain the latter portion of his statement?

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): If the Government are not able to spend money on their own behalf for higher education, there are private bodies all over the country which may not be benefited by the Government.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): How is it affected by Government spending no money on its own?

MR. N. V. JOSEPH (*Parur*): If it is a question of spending Government money for the promotion of higher education, that may be directly or indirectly done. By giving grants to private institutions, the Government are indirectly helping, and by running Government institutions they are directly helping, the advancement of higher education. So, either way, the present motion prevents the Government from spending money on higher education. I would therefore request the House to vote on the problem after understanding the situation.

MR. PAUL DANIEL (*Nominated*): Sir, I doubt the wisdom of the proposal to open the Second Group in the Women's College. It appears to be the fashion in these days to open the Second Group in every college. Just a few years ago, among all the colleges in Travancore, there was not one including His Highness the Maha Raja's College in Trivandrum, where the Second Group had been introduced. But now, I think in every college in Travancore, there is the Second Group and the only one that had not, namely the Women's College, is, according to the proposal now before the House, going to have one at the beginning of the next academic year. I think outside Travancore too, colleges affiliated to the Madras University are all opening this Second Group. That has raised a very serious difficulty. Last year, that is at the beginning of this academic year, if I am not mistaken, about 80 students who had passed the Intermediate in the Second Group applied for admission to our College here in Group II A. There are three Groups in the B. A. under Group II, namely A which has Botany as the chief subject, B which has Zoology as the chief subject and C which has Geology as the chief subject. But I think there is provision in the college for the admission of only about 25 and by a stretch I understand that 30 were admitted, so that more than one-half of the students that applied for admission to our college had to go away disappointed. I might also point out that of all the numerous colleges constituent and affiliated to the Madras University, there are only four which provide for the education of and instruction to students who have passed the Intermediate in the Second Group, namely, the two premier colleges in Madras—the Presidency College and the Madras Christian College—the Ernakulam College and, in Travancore, His Highness the Maha Raja's College. There are ever so many colleges which prepare students for the Intermediate Examination

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in the Second Group. But when they have passed the Intermediate, having taken Botany as their optional subject, they are at a loss to continue further and therefore they have either to seek admission to the Physics Group or the Chemistry Group or even to the Philosophy Group. I know that in the case of a certain lad in whom I am interested, admission was refused to the B. A. class here. A friend of mine most seriously advised me to send him to the Philosophy Group in His Highness the Maha Raja's College of Arts. That sounded most ridiculous. This being the situation, I do not know whether it is wise on the part of the Government to increase the Second Group in our Colleges. There is provision, for the whole of Travancore, for the admission of only 25 students in the B. A. classes. Is it wise, I ask, to open the Second Group in another college also and leave those who pass in the subject stranded in the fashion that I have explained?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Does anybody else want to speak?

MR. C. P. KOCHUKUNJU PILLAI (*Kottarakara* cum *Kunnattur*): I move that the question be now put.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I believe, Sir, that as this is an important question it needs further discussion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I have no objection.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I have not much to add to what I have already said. I have explained my position and I do not believe that any further argument on my part is necessary. Unless we revise the present educational policy, we shall only be wasting our money on education. So I request the House to consider the matter on independent lines. Mr. N. V. Joseph who spoke a few words on this question has been toiling on a side-issue. I request that the members will not be prejudiced by what he has said. As regards the official members, there is of course, no use arguing with them. I believe the non-official members at least will see through the real object of the motion and then vote.

So I press the motion.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I do not think I have anything to say at present. I have already explained the matter sufficiently fully and any obscurity that there might have been should have been removed by my replies to the various questions put by Mr. Kumara Pillai and others. So, I have nothing more to say.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Do you want a division?

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Yes, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The question is that the allotment of Rs. 5,000 under lump sum provision for opening Group II of the Intermediate course in the College for Women and for raising the standard of the College for Women to the first grade be omitted.

The motion was declared lost, 17 members voting *for* and 25 *against* the motion.

Motion 85

The following motion was not moved:—

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI:

85. To omit the allotment of Rs. 5,000 under lump provision for opening Group II of the Intermediate course and for raising the standard of the college to the first grade,

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IV. TEACHERS' COLLEGE.

Motions 86 to 88.

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

86. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,902 for establishment by Rs. 300.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI:

87. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,056 for supplies and services and contingencies by Re. 1.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:

88. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 14,630 for Teachers' College by Rs. 100.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION—TOTAL ALLOTMENT.

Motions 89 and 90.

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. M. N. PILLAI:

89. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,00,917 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 10.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED:

90. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,00,017 for Collegiate Education by Rs. 100.

20 C. ENGLISH SCHOOL EDUCATION—ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.

Motions 91 and 92.

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR:

91 To reduce the allotment of Rs. 98,737 under establishment by Rs. 100.

MR. C. P. TARAKAN:

92. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 23,800 for purchase and repair of furniture by Rs 20,000.

Motion 93.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I beg to make the following motion:—

93. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 for upkeep of the pumping plant of the S. M. V. School by Rs. 100.

It is not very important in consideration of the motions that are yet to come. So, I would say only that we should not invest more funds.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I believe you are moving the motion.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Yes, Sir, but I do not want to dwell at length upon the subject, in consideration of the time. We are spending unnecessarily on luxuries. The Education Department spends money on gas plants and pumping plants. They might even consider that an electric plant is necessary. I think, as good water is available, there they need not spend money on this pumping plant. I believe that as the department is moving in the grove of luxuries, they are now asking for a pumping plant. So, I move that the allotment for the upkeep of the pumping plant be reduced by Rs. 100.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, this plant was installed in the S. M. V. School at the time the new building was constructed. It has been there ever since. It is intended to pump water for the use of students who are doing practical work in

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Physics and Chemistry in the laboratories. I shall now read an extract from a report received from the Inspector of English Schools as to the necessity for a pumping plant. This is what he says:

"The well from which water is pumped out is at a distance from the school building. Water is necessary in large quantities for the following purposes:

1. For drinking purposes (as the Chemical Examiner Dr. Raman Pillai has pronounced the well water to be not good).
2. For flushing the latrines and urinals daily.
3. For cleaning the tiffin sheds daily.
4. For the supply of necessary water in the 8 laboratory rooms where 300 pupils do practical work.
5. For washing occasionally 150 cents of the floor area of the building.

It is impossible to supply all this quantity of water by any other means especially in view of the fact that the supply has to meet the demands of over 1400 pupils in the school."

It will be seen from this extract that the pumping plant is absolutely necessary for the several purposes mentioned here. The school building is a huge one. Of course, the member may question the wisdom of constructing such a building for a school. I certainly agree with him that such a building ought not to have been constructed. But it having been constructed, it has to be kept clean, and for this purpose alone, unless we have a pumping plant, a hoard of water-drawers will have to be employed, especially because the well happens to be at a distance. For this and other purposes the pumping plant is absolutely necessary in the Sri Mula Vilasam School and that being the case, we have to provide for its upkeep.

I trust that this will satisfy the member and that he will withdraw the motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Do you press the motion, Mr. A. K. Pillai?

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I withdraw the motion.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Does the House permit Mr. A. K. Pillai to withdraw the motion?

The motion was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

II. ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Motions 94 and 95.

The following motions were not moved:—

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

94. To omit the allotment of Rs. 660 for local allowances to teachers in the special classes.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:

95. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for purchase of furniture by Rs. 2,000.

VI. MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Motion 96.

The following motion was not moved:—

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR:

96. To omit the allotment of Rs. 5,000 for medical inspection of school children.

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ENGLISH SCHOOL EDUCATION—TOTAL ALLOTMENT.

Motion 97.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I beg to move the following motion:—

97. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,47,911 for English School Education by Re. 1.

My object in tabling this motion is to invite the attention of the Government to the desirability of receding from the policy of expenditure on English School education that they have been pursuing and to entrust the same more and more to private agencies. The total expenditure on education under all heads comes to about Rs. 40,00,000. This works at 21·6 per cent. of the total revenue of the State. The Financial Secretary has been characterising this as a staggering expenditure. Though the major portion of it goes to Vernacular education, the feeling on this side of the House is that much more money than is necessary is spent on English School education. The net cost for English School education as shown in the figures comes to about 6 lakhs and odd. In the departmental schools, the net cost per pupil is now Rs. 13·5 while the figures for private and unaided schools comes to Rs. 3 per pupil. Regarding that growth of expenditure, I think it would be advisable to consider whether we could not think of the question of entrusting English education to private agencies and thus find a way of reducing our expenditure.

Another point is that there is an opinion that the Government are gradually increasing the amount of money spent on English High School education instead of leaving it to private agencies. At the same time, they may assume control by a more efficient or by a more vigilant inspection so that the vagaries of the private school managers or teachers may be checked. The policy of keeping certain institutions in certain quarters as model institutions may be pursued for some time, but it is unfortunate that most of our model institutions are more or less models of extravagance. Instead of being institutions where the teacher effects the moulding of the character of the students and makes them better citizens, these schools are the places where indiscipline and disaffection are mostly bred as is seen from the Students' Strike. In institutions run by private agencies, the teacher influences the students in moulding their character. A friend of mine who is employed in a school in Central Travancore told me that when he was trying to influence some of his students by getting into personal touch with them, the Headmaster addressed him not to do it saying "you have to confine yourself to departmental work in your schools." That being the case, I think the tone of general discipline and the amount of influence between the teacher and the taught can only be very little in departmental schools. On the other hand, in private institutions, the teachers who go there do go for an ideal, for service. Just a little while ago, the Director of Public Instruction was saying that in the departmental schools it is not so much for ideal they work, but they work, for their pay. So, by entrusting these High Schools to private institutions, the Government will be keeping the way open to reduce their

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expenditure and thus solving a menacing problem. I don't want the Government to do this all on a sudden. Every year a programme has to be made by which say one school out of this twenty may be entrusted to private agencies. For example, there is the Nayar Service Society, the C. M. S. Mission and Sanatana Dharma Vidyasala Board. These private agencies are ready to take up the work of running the High Schools provided they are given some sort of help by the Government. This method if adopted will reduce the cost of education to some extent, so that what I would urge on the attention of the Government is the necessity of framing a policy by which year after year one or two schools may be handed over to the management of private agencies. The difficulty will be with regard to the staff already there. It is enough if this process is carried on by gradual superannuation and absorption in other services or departmental schools and colleges. Thus the difficulty may be obviated. With these few words, I move to reduce one rupee out of the total allotment.

MR. A. J. JOHN (*Vaikam*): Sir, I support the motion of Mr. K. K. Thomas. I too had sent in an identical motion. The amount allotted for the coming year under "Education" is Rs. 40,96,800. Last year, the Financial Secretary had said that some means should be adopted to stop the growth of our staggering expenditure on education. To get out of this difficulty, the only solution possible is, I think, to hand over as many departmental institutions as possible to competent private agencies. The policy of co-operating with the public on educational matters is accepted by all civilised Governments. This Government also give grants-in-aid to recognised schools conducted by private agencies. Even in the budget for 1102, a sum of Rs. 8,89,000 is provided for 'grants-in-aid'. From the results of the public and the university examinations, it could be seen that the aided institutions are not behind the departmental ones; and so it could be asserted that private agencies can conduct such institutions efficiently. There are altogether 42 English schools, including High Schools and Middle Schools, conducted by the department and the total strength in all these schools is 16,248. In the 53 aided English High Schools the total strength is 10,456. From Appendix VIII of the Administration Report of the Education Department it could be seen that the Government spend for departmental English Schools, a sum of Rs. 5,73,641, whereas, the total amount of grants given to private English Schools is Rs. 96,400. Thus it will be seen that the Government are spending Rs. 35⅓ per pupil per year, whereas, in the aided schools, the average cost to the Government per pupil per year comes to only Rs. 9¼. From these figures, it could be seen that the Government schools are four times more expensive than the aided schools. It is necessary for the Government to conduct schools only in places where no proper agencies are coming forward. But where there are such agencies, the Government should willingly hand over the schools to them. Not only that, the Government should also try their level best to get at the proper agencies in all places where there are Government schools and should give all help and encouragement to the private agencies. With these words, I support the motion.

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MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Sir, the object of Mr. K. K. Thomas in moving this reduction motion appears to be to call attention to the desirability of transferring departmental schools to private agencies. I believe that he is aware that, as a result of the report of the Education Expenditure Committee which was appointed in 1919, the Government decided that, in future, the expansion of English education might be left to private enterprise as far as possible.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I make my point clearer? I want the Government to recede, so that the existing 20 departmental High Schools might be gradually entrusted to private bodies by one school being handed over to them every year.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The Educational Expenditure Committee also recommended that the Government need not retain any English Middle School and that, so far as English High Schools are concerned, only 6 of them need be maintained to serve as model institutions, and that the rest may be handed over to private management under a liberal system of grants-in-aid. These recommendations were discussed at a conference of educational officers, held under the presidency of the Dewan in April 1921, and, as a result of the deliberations, the Government passed orders to the following effect :—

"While not willing to commit themselves to the definite views expressed by the committee in the matter, Government would avail themselves of this occasion to state once again that their policy is to rely on private enterprise more and more in regard to English education. Government will be prepared to hand over departmental English schools to private bodies in all cases in which they are satisfied that the interests of efficiency will not suffer by such transfer. Each case will have to be decided on its merits and it is not easy to lay down any hard and fast programme in this respect. Government are aware that more English schools are necessary, but the opening of more such schools is a question of funds and the ideal can only be gradually worked up to."

In pursuance of this order, the English Middle School at Bharananganam was transferred to the authorities of the Bharananganam church. One of the conditions under which the transfer was effected was that the church authorities might use the existing furniture after paying a certain amount fixed as value thereof by the Inspector. It was also stipulated that they should conduct the school in accordance with the requirements of the Education Code. Although the school was handed over to the church authorities nearly three years ago, they have not yet paid the amount that was fixed as the price of the furniture handed over to them along with the school. This amount was Rs. 1,117. A portion of this amount was realised by the Government by making deductions from the grants sanctioned to the school last year and this year. This will show that, while the Government, on their part, have fully carried out their part of the undertaking, the authorities of the church to whom this particular school was handed over have not done so.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): May I know from the Director as to whether the school building was previously constructed by the church and the school conducted by them?

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MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You are not in order, Mr. Joseph. Mr. Matthew has put a question and Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar is answering that.

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The main building belongs to the church and it was returned to the authorities. The people had put up a wing by way of extension and the conditions on which the extension was transferred to the Government were not known. At the time the school was handed over, the Government stipulated that, should any such be forthcoming after the building was handed over, the matter should be settled between the local people and the church. So, one part of the building had been put up by the church and the extension was a result of public subscription.

Some time ago, there was a proposal for transferring the Haripad Middle School to the people there.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): I wish to know from the member on what basis he made the statement that the valuation of the furniture was made at a low rate?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): On the information available in the office and on the information that I had gathered in conversation from the former Inspector of Schools, Mr. A. Narayana Aiyar.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): As a matter of fact, my own information is that it was not done so.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You can only elicit information and you cannot explain. Therefore you are out of order in offering an explanation.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know from the Director of Public Instruction whether several books that were found in the school library belonged to the people and not to the school?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am not aware of it.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): May I know whether these books were included under 'furniture'?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): Books cannot be included in furniture.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): Were not those books also charged when the amount to be paid to the Government was settled?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): My information is that it was the furniture that was valued. Some of the books also might have been valued, but I have no information on that point.

Then, there is the primary school for girls at Bharananganam which was handed over to the church authorities in 1924, on their executing an indemnity bond against any possible loss that might accrue

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[Mr. R. Krishnaswami Aiyar.]

to the Government in the future by the transfer. The transfer of the Muvattupuzha English High School to private agency is under consideration. We have also received an application from the manager of the Nair Service Society for the transfer of the Chalai English Middle School to their management. These two applications are now under consideration.

On the general principle of handing over departmental schools to private agencies, I must however say one word. I take it that the only ground that can be urged in favour of the transfer is that of economy. As far as English Middle Schools are concerned, they do not cost much to the Government.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Are they not sources of profit to private agencies?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): They may be to some private managers. The total expenditure, for 1100, on English Middle Schools, including the amount spent for the boarding house attached to the special school at Mavelikara—of course, that amount cannot be legitimately charged to English Middle School education—was Rs. 75,651.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): May I point out that I did not refer to the English Middle Schools at all?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am simply referring to the general policy of the department in regard to English Middle School education. As regards the considerations that should be borne in mind in connection with the transfer of schools to private agencies, I have to state that the total expenditure on English Middle Schools in the year 1100 was Rs. 40,808. This year the gross expenditure is expected to be Rs. 75,000, from which we have to deduct a sum of Rs. 13,000 which is the expenditure due to the posting of teachers in the Provincial staff of graduate teachers to English Middle Schools. Private Middle Schools are allowed to have undergraduates as Headmasters. But in the departmental schools, we appoint graduates as Headmasters of the Middle Schools and some of them happen to belong to the first grade.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): Sir, may I know whether it is fair to deduct this amount of Rs. 13,000 so long as the schools continue to be departmental?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I am merely mentioning certain considerations to be borne in mind in connection with the transfers. These are my individual opinions. I do not state them as the opinions of the Government. In fact, the Government have said that the question of transfer of each school will have to be considered separately on its own merits.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: We have only five minutes more.

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MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): The net expenditure will come to about Rs. 27,000. That is not much. So, it appears to me that if it is economy that is aimed at, there is no need at all to transfer the English Middle Schools which do not cost Government any appreciable amount for recurring expenditure. But there are certain High Schools like the Muvattupuzha High School which give us considerable difficulty. The leaders of the people made certain promises at the time the school was taken over by the Government. But those promises still remain unfulfilled. On account of that, the Government are encountering much difficulty in conducting the school, so much so, that a stage has arrived when the Government have either to spend more money on the school by purchasing the adjoining site and putting up additional buildings, or hand over the management of the school to private agency. In the case of schools like that, the Government have a real difficulty.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha*): What is the agency in Muvattupuzha that offered these promises?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I think it was one of the churches.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Is it the position of the Government that there are not sufficiently strong bodies in Muvattupuzha ready to take up the management of the institution?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): No. The question is under consideration.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): Does he mean that the church authorities broke their promises?

MR. R. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR (*Ag. Director of Public Instruction*): I do not say anything like that. I am merely stating the fact that the leaders of the people of Muvattupuzha who made certain promises have failed to fulfill those promises. I do not think that there is enough time for me to go on speaking and so I will stop.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Does any body else wish to speak?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): With regard to the attempt made at Bharanamganam to transfer the Middle School to private bodies, I should observe that it was not liberal on the part of the Government to ask the private body to pay for the furniture. I suppose that the Government, according to their policy to which they have adhered, should have asked the church authorities to pay only for the furniture that they were already using in the school.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): I rise to a point of order. Can we here discuss individual cases?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The general principle alone can be discussed.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): The main building that they were using belonged to the church and therefore I do not think it will be fair to blame the church authorities.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not think that question arises here, for the reason that the church authorities had already entered into an agreement.

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I think they ought not to have been compelled to pay for the furniture.

Again with regard to the point that it is not a gain to the Government to hand over Middle Schools to private agencies, I do not quite agree. I think a certain amount was deducted and I want to make it clear that the amount ought not to be deducted. So, if that expenditure can be saved by handing over the schools to private management, I am sure that amount ought to be calculated as a part of the gain. Again, Rs. 25,000 is now spent every year on English Middle Schools. If these schools are transferred, that amount can be saved. And I would just point out that the calculation made by Mr. John—

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): Will the member explain to the House why the private agencies are so anxious to take up the management of the Middle Schools and not High Schools?

MR. C. P. THOMAS (*Nominated*): I do not know of any anxiety.

The calculation about the cost to the Government with regard to private schools as put down by Mr. John is not correct. According to the calculation I have made, the cost per pupil in private schools is only Rs. 3·5 and not Rs. 9·5 and the cost in Government schools is Rs. 13·5.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH (*Minachil* cum *Devicolam*): If it is not already time, I should like to add a few words.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: We are already two minutes in advance of time.

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): After hearing Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar, I see I have been confining myself to the question of Government revising the policy of High School education. I pressed upon the attention of the Government that the High Schools would be better managed by private agencies such as the C. M. S. School, and the Sanatana Dharma Vidyasala. There are four or five other schools. I think there are in Travancore any number of bodies who can be entrusted with the task of running a High School. It is the look-out of the Government officers to see that these schools are transferred.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The time allotted for the demand is over. Do you press your motion, Mr. Thomas?

MR. K. K. THOMAS (*Kottayam*): I withdraw the motion on the assurance given by the Director.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The time allotted for the demand is over. The remaining motions lapse. I put to the vote of the House, Demand II—Education—for Rs. 35·50 lakhs.

The motion was carried and the grant was made.

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Motions 98 to 126.

The following motions lapsed, the time limit having expired:—

MR. K. I. JOSEPH :

98. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 5,47,911 for English School Education by Rs. 100.

20 D. VERNACULAR SCHOOL EDUCATION.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI :

99. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,16,160 for Vernacular High and Middle Schools for Girls by Rs. 100.

MR. A. K. PILLAI :

100. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 6,49,100 for Vernacular Primary Schools for Boys by Rs. 10.

MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI :

101. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,01,600 for Vernacular Primary Schools for Girls by Rs. 100.

MR K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

102. To omit the allotment of Rs. 46,100 under Lump Provision.

MR. A. K. PILLAI :

103. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,920 for Manual Training by Rs. 10.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED :

104. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,39,380 for Vernacular School Education by Re. 1.

MR. K. K. THOMAS :

105. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,39,360 for Vernacular School Education by Re. 1.

20 E. SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION.

MR. A. K. PILLAI :

106. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 9,169 for Reformatory School by Rs. 10.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI :

107. To omit the allotment of Rs. 7,600 for Special School for Malayala Brahmins.

MR. K. SIVARAMA PANIKKAR :

108. To omit the allotment of Rs. 7,600 for Special School for Malayala Brahmins.

20 F. MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. R. PADMANABHAN ;

109. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 15,008 for Hostels by Re. 1.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

110. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,600 for Text Book Committee by Re. 1.

MR. A. K. PILLAI :

111. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,421 for Aids to Orphanages by Rs. 10.

MR. G. NARAYANA PILLAI :

112. To omit the allotment of Rs. 33,400 for grants for furniture, appliances, etc.

MR. KALLUR NARAYANA PILLAI :

113. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 89,000 for grants-in-aid to colleges by Rs. 78,000.

MR. K. P. NILAKANTA PILLAI :

114. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 89,000 for grants-in-aid to colleges by Rs. 64,000.

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MR. T. KUMARA PILLAI:
115. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 89,000 for grants-in-aid to colleges by Rs. 45,000.

MR. A. K. PILLAI:
116. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,89,000 for grants-in-aid by Rs. 10.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI:
117. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,89,000 for grants-in-aid by Rs. 100.

MR. P. HABEEB MAHOMED:
118. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,89,000 for grants-in-aid by Rs. 100.

TOTAL GRANT UNDER DEMAND II.

MR. G. RAMAN MENON:
119. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 35·50 lakhs under Demand II by Re. 1.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW:
120. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 35·50 lakhs under Demand II by Re. 1.

MR. T. J. MATTHEW:
121. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 35·50 lakhs under Demand II by Re. 1.

MR. K. K. THOMAS:
122. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 35·50 lakhs under Demand II by Re. 1.

MR. A. J. JOHN:
123. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 35·50 lakhs under Demand II by Rs. 5.

MR. M. N. PILLAI:
124. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 35·50 lakhs under Demand II by Rs. 5.

MR. A. K. PILLAI:
125. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 35·50 lakhs under Demand II by Rs. 10.

MR. K. I. JOSEPH:
126. To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 35·50 lakhs under Demand II by Rs. 10.

MR. A. K. PILLAI (*Karunagapalli*): May I know from the President or the Leader of the House, whoever that may be, whether two hours are not still due to us? If so, we can continue the discussion for two hours tomorrow.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Yes, but not under Education. A day is five hours and we have already had that.

The Council adjourned at 5·39 P. M. to meet again the next day at 11-30 A. M.

T.P. RAMASUBBA AIYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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